INSURANCE
The nation being with their people are solidly supporting them.
t Z

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1065

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

INSURANCE
Non-Indian Companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
I 8

VOL. XVIII NO 148— BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

3 LAKHS CITIZENS TAKE SWADESHI VOW IN BOMBAY.

EX-SPEAKER CONGRATULATES BOMBAY ON SPLENDID WORK.

"I Have Always Been An Ardent Boycotter."

"DON'T BELIEVE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS."

VITHALBHAI ON THEIR "ANTI-NATIONAL" ACTIVITIES.

Mr. V. J. Patel, the ex-President of the Assembly, addressed a crowded meeting at the Jinnah Hall on Sunday evening which was the last function in connection with the "Boycott Week".

Mr. D. C. Modi presided and thanked the Bombay public on their whole-hearted cooperation with the Congress in making the week a success, and requested the audience to carry on the boycott movement as vigorously as they did during the Boycott Week".

BOMBAY'S SPLENDID WORK

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel who attended the meeting despite his ill-health said that though he was advised by his doctor not to move about he purposely came to address the meeting because he could not help congratulating the Bombay public on the splendid work they had done during the "Boycott Week". Wherever one went during the last week he heard only one cry and that was "Boycott British Goods". Men, women and children as if vied with one another in carrying the message of Boycott and the gospel of Swadeshi from chawl to chawl and house to house. They had created the spirit of Boycott and Swadeshi everywhere but this he held was only so much spade work done and the real work lay before them which they would be called upon to do hereafter. Uptil now they had only prepared the ground and now was the time to sow the seeds. He felt certain that if they carried on the movement as relentlessly as they did during the "Boycott Week" the day would not be far off when they would be able to reap the harvest.

ALWAYS AN ADVOCATE AS BOYCOTT.

Continuing Mr. Patel said that he had always been a strong advocate of boycott of British goods and had he been able to persuade the Congress in 1921 to accept his views and had they started the boycott movement as vigorously in 1921 as they had done now the history of the N. C. O. movement would have been different than what it is. He was however glad to see that the Congress had now launched a movement for complete boycott of British goods. Indians were known to be a people who started a movement with great enthusiasm but gave it up soon. He did not want them to do the same with the Boycott movement.

COULD NEVER BELIEVE MILLOWNERS.

Proceeding Mr. Patel repeated his advice not to purchase any cloth for one year. He said they could never believe the Millowners because whatever the professions of sympathy with the National Movement after all they were capitalists by their very nature and they would not hesitate to increase the prices as soon as they found that there was a greater demand for their goods. He wanted to keep down the prices and the only way to do it was to advise people not to buy cloth for one year.

He referred to the recent attacks on him by the Millowners in the hospitable columns of the "Times of India" and the "Evening News." He was accused by them as an outsider who had nothing to do with Bombay and had no regard for Bombay.

NAILING THE MILLOWNERS' LIE

Refuting the charge Mr. Patel said it was enough to remind them than in 1923 when he stood for the first time for the Assembly he topped the poll though the local Millowners were opposed to his candidature. The Bombay public had also done him the honour of electing him as the Mayor and he felt he had every right to advise the Bombay public.

There was another misstatement that he was alone in giving that advice to the people. But this was a baseless charge Pundit Motilal Nehru, the Acting President of the Congress, just before his arrest had sent a circular letter to all the Provincial Congress Committees asking them to carry on propaganda among the masses asking them not to buy any cloth for one year.

SOLD THEIR COUNTRY TO BRITAIN.

Proceeding Mr. Patel criticized the Millowners severely for their anti-nationalist attitude in allowing their representative to remain in the Assembly even when all the nationalists had come out of it, and in supporting the Cotton Tariff Bill which was opposed by all the Nationalists. They did so for their own interest and practically sold their country to Britain. This was enough to show their anti-Na-

(Continued from page 5.)

PARSI GIRLS' ENTHUSIASTIC WORK.

3 Lakhs Take Swadeshi Vow.

BOMBAY'S BOYCOTT WEEK ENDS.

Parsi girls took a prominent part in the "Boycott Week" celebrations on Sunday. Early in the morning about a hundred women took out a procession from Charni Road. They paraded the Parsi localities singing national songs and shouting boycott slogans.

During the day girls went out in the city selling national flags. The Boycott Committee of the Congress reports that over a lakh of tiny national flags made of paper have been sold during the week.

The tri-coloured khaddar flags had also brisk sales. Over 25,000 flags have been sold and new ones are being made by the Committee.

"We had a very successful run of the Boycott Week" said a member of the Boycott Committee, the printed pledge forms have been exhausted and practically 75 per cent of the people are ready to sign Swadeshi pledges. Each Ward has enlisted thousands of members who are pledged to the creed of Swadeshi. The total number of people who have signed the pledge forms exceed three lakhs."

Gandhiji In Good Health.

—:o:—

NOW LEARNING MARATHI.

AHMEDABAD, July 6.

"Navjivan" Gandhiji's Gujerati. Weekly, states from letters again received from Gandhiji it appears that he is in good health, and that his weight is about the same as before.

He devotes the greater ptrt of his time to spinning, especially on takli, and also sews caps on a sewing machine for about an hour daily. The rest of his time he devotes to reading. He has begun to learn Marathi from "Kaka" Kalelkar who is his companion in jail. He is also committing the Gita to memory. —A. P.

ANDHRA CONGRESS OFFICE

—:o:—

Shifted To Nellore.

NELLORE, July 6.

It is learnt that the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee Office will be shifted to this place very shortly.—Free Press.

"BE TRUE TO YOUR IDEALS."

—:o:—

Dr. Hardikar's Message To Bombay Volunteers.

Dr. N. S. Hardiker, the General Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal, left Bombay to-day and has given the following message to the Volunteers of Bombay.

"Upon you depends the future and so be true to your ideals and be prepared for the worst to come. In doing so do not forget discipline and organised efforts."

EXPEDITION TO THE ARTICS.

—:o:—

Shakleton's Ship Sails From England.

YOUTHFUL BRITISH EXPLORERS' VENTURE.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 6.

Fifteen of the youngest explorers who have ever left England sailed to-day from St. Katherine's Dock in Shackletons old ship "Quest" to explore the Arctic ice-cap in Greenland with view to establishing an All-British Air Route across the Arctic to Canada.

The expedition, which has been equipped under the auspices of the Royal Geographic Society is led by twenty-three year old H. G. Watkins and the average age of his companions is only twenty-three. Watkins, despite his youth, is the Arctic "Veteran" last year. He explored Labrador. The previous year he explored Spitbergen.

The "Quest" will leave the expedition in south-east coast of Greenland where they will establish a basecamp from which dog-sledge parties will explore the interior, map out the routes, and arrange for petrod-dumps. After survey is completed an experimental flight will be made from Winnipeg to England. The expedition expects to be away from civilisation for fifteen months.—Reuter.

OVERTHROWING DICTATORS IN PORTUGAL.

—:o:—

Col. Almeida Arrested.

LONDON, July 6.

Lisbon.—According to a semi-official communique Government have arrested Colonel Joao Almeida following the receipt of evidence that he has been preparing revolutionary movement in co-operation with elements openly hostile to the dictatorship with the object of overthrowing the Government. A number of other arrests had been made.—Reuter.

MANY THANKS FOR THE OFFER.

—:o:—

Sardar's Wire To Mrs. Besant.

AHMEDABAD, July 6.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Acting President of the Indian National Congress, has sent the following cable to Mrs. Besant, in reply to her offer to stand by the Congress.

"Many thanks. Your bold, patriotic stand highly appreciated and is sure to rally round the Congress all National forces at this critical juncture."—Free Press.

PUNJAB CONGRESS BODIE DECLARED UNLAWFUL

LAHORE, July 5.

Picketing of liquor shops and arrests under the intimidation ordinance continued to-day. Upto four in the afternoon thirteen volunteers had been arrested.

The Government have withdrawn the case against Pandit Thakur Dutt Vaid Multani.

It is officially announced that the Governor-in-Council has declared unlawful the Gujranwala Congress Committee including the War Council and the Working Committee under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 on the ground that these bodies interfere with the mintenance of law and order and constitute a danger to public peace.—A. P.

VALLABH TANK FOR AHMEDABAD.

—:o:—

Sardar Performs Opening Ceremony

AHMEDABAD, July 6.

Before a large and representative gathering, to-day, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel performed the opening ceremony of the new storage Tank at the Ahmedabad Municipal Water Works this evening.

Mr. Swami Narayan, Vice-President of the Municipality in requesting the Sardar to perform the opening ceremony, eulogized his services in the capacity as President and member of the Ahmedabad Municipality, and paid a tribute to the Sardar's efforts to solve the water problem of the Municipality. Continuing he said, it was the proudest privilege of Ahmedabad to have the opening ceremony of the Tank performed by the Acting President of the Indian National Congress.

The Sardar thanked all those present there for their kindness to him and said that according to him no work was better than Municipal work, where one can do useful, and silent service for his fellow citizens. He asked the members of the Municipality to go on with their work without caring whether their President or Vice-President was in jail or not.

At the end of the function Mr. Swami Narayan announced that the new tank is being named as "Vallabh Tank" according to the wishes of the Municipal members. —Free Press.

SUBTLE FORM OF REPRESSION.

—:o:—

Ahmedabad Millowners' Protest.

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

The following telegram was sent to the Governor July 5, by the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association:—

"The Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association have learnt with grief and indignation the revision in classification of Sheth Ranchhodlal Amratlal, a prominent member of our Association, as "B" Class prisoner instead of "A" Class in the Nasik Jail.

The Committee maintains that the revision is improper and is a distinct breach of the spirit of the recent prison regulations. It betrays a regrettable policy of using subtle forms of repression.

My Committee feel that all politicals carrying non-violent propaganda and free from any moral turpitude ought to be treated as a separate class by themselves and provided at least with the kind and standard of living at present provided for Class "A."

Muslim Demands "Utilised To Strengthen Hands Of Govt."

"INADEQUATE, UNSATISFACTORY AND RETROGADE."

MUSLIM NAWABS, MAULVIS AND MINISTERS ON SIMON REPORT.

"We Will Wait For Demands; After That We Will Not Remain Non-Violent."

Says Shaukat Ali.

The Executive Board of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference concluded its session to-day after accepting the invitation of the U. P. Muslim Conference to hold the next session of the All-Parties Muslim Conference at Lucknow about the middle of August with Maulana Mohamed Ali as President.

The Board also resolved that the number of Muslims invited to the Round Table Conference should not be less than one-third of the total number of the Indian delegation.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 5.

The Executive Board of All-Parties Muslim Conference met to-day, in Longwood Hotel, Maulana Shaukat Ali presided. About eighty were present. Mr. Shaukatali opening the proceedings appealed for unity when they were to decide the fate of eight crores of Muslims who were weak and disorganised. One element, however, Moslems have possessed throughout their 1300 years of existence they might not be possessing technical knowledge but they had known the art of Government and rule and their rule of 800 years in India had not been a bad one (hear hear).

TOO MUCH INVOLVED IN I. P. CODE.

He was a revolutionary but had joined hands with Minister Noon, because he found the later was as keen as he in the service of Islam (Applause). The Maulana said they would wait for four or five months for their demands to be conceded after which he and his workers would not keep to non-violence. They had got too much involved these days in section 144 and Indian Penal Code.

They had lost their historical sense which Bacha Sacca showed in capturing Kabul with twenty-seven horsemen and Nadirkhan Brothers had shown in dethroning Bacha with practically nothing to support them. He said those who were in the Councils could work there and those who are invited could go to the London Conference but there was need for proper funds. How are workers to carry the message of the Conference all over country H. H. Agakhan's message was then read.

The meeting dispersed for fifteen minutes to have tea with the Captain Sikandar Hayat Khan, Revenue Member of the Punjab Government. The meeting reassembled and Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan moved the resolution of Working Committee.

SIMON PROPOSALS INADEQUATE.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 5.

Dr. Shaffat Ahmed Khan in moving resolution on behalf of the Working Committee said the Simon Report had caused great disappointment.

MUSLIMS AS CATSPAW.

The points which Muslims wanted to gain had not been gained. Their object in advocating federal Government was to secure majority in the Punjab and Bengal but that object had remained unfulfilled. Similarly the safeguards they wanted in respect of public services etc., had not only not been granted but their demand had been utilised to strengthen the hands of the Governor.

OBJECT OF RAJA GAZANFAR-ALI'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Syed Habib seconding resolution said when Mahatma Gandhi was fighting Government, Pandit Malaviya was using threats, Mr. Sapru was co-operating with Government and Dr. Sapru pleading before it they all there any objection if Muslims also joined and Shaukatali and Minister Noon worked together? (Applause) (Mr. Noon). "Don't put me with Sastri" (Laughter) Raja Ghazanfarali then moved his counter resolution as given before. He said his object was to put forward a proposal to which all would agree so that their opponents might not exploit their differences before the world.

SILENCE WOULD BE MISUNDERSTOOD.

Nawabada Sahib who spoke next supported the Raja's amendment and said it was not right so early to commit themselves in detail. Malik Ferozekhan Noon said it was necessary that they should specifically show where the report had failed to satisfy their demands. Their silence would be misunderstood. Mr. Mohamed Sadiq said there was no purpose in attaching so much importance to the Simon Report. Maulvi Mazharuddin said if they did not offer their criticism of the reprt the presumption would be that they preferred the Nehru Report.

"INADEQUATE, UNSATISFACTORY AND RETROGRADE"

Mr. Hassan of Bombay said they should declare that they would not rest till their Delhi demands were met. Mian Sahanawaz said unless Raja Ghazanfarali Khan wanted immediate self-Government without even safeguards for transitory period, which his resolution implied, there should be the possibility of a settlement by their characterising report as "inadequate, unsatisfactory and retrograde." This hint was taken and soon leading members retired and came to an understanding so that the resolution, as moved, was to be passed with the addition of a preamble calling it "unacceptable, reactionary and retrograde".

MUSLIMS CONDEMN SIMON REPORT

—:o:—

"It Falls Short Of Our Demands"

SIMLA, July 5.

The resolutions as finally adopted by the Executive Board of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference are as under:—

The report of the Simon Commission as a whole is unacceptable to us because it falls short of our demands formulated by the All-Parties' Muslim Conference in Delhi and because retrograde and reactionary in spirit. (This preamble was added as result of compromise following considerable opposition to the draft resolution led by Raja Gaznafar Ali Khan.)

MUSLIMS DISSATISFIED.

While appreciating the recommendations of the Simon Commission that the future constitution of India should be on Fede-

(Continued on page 5.)

SECTION 144 PROMULGATED IN POONA CANTONMENT.

Sequel To Dispersal Of Procession By Police.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED IN LATHI CHARGE.

POONA, July 6.

The District Magistrate has issued an order under Section 144, prohibiting meeting and demonstrations in Poona Cantonment, Kirkee Cantonment and Poona suburban area for two months.

About a dozen persons who were injured in this morning's lathi charge, have been admitted to the hospital. All members of the Police force on the spot were injured by brickbats, flower pots, etc., thrown from the crowd. The car of Mr. P. E. Aitchison, Chief Conservator of forests, was damaged by stone throwing.

Sir Ernest Hotson visited the scene of occurrence soon after the lathi charge.—A. P.

LATHI CHARGE ON POONA PROCESSION

—:o:—

Pilgrimage To Gandhiji In Yerrowada Jail Stopped.

POONA, July 6.

Exciting scenes were witnessed early this morning when the police had to make a lathi charge on a crowd on the Bund bridge which was stoning the motorcars of Europeans, hurling brickbats and flower pots at the police, and generally becoming unmanageable.

At three yesterday afternoon a procession of about 400 left the city on a pilgrimage to Yerawada Jail. It was stopped by a cordon of police at the Bund bridge and told that it could not proceed as intimation of its route had not been given.

SQUAT ON GROUND

The leaders discussed the situation and asked to be alowed to go on, promising to be peaceful, but the D. S. P. and the Magistrate declared the procession unlawful, whereupon the crowd sat down quietly. Despite rain they continued sitting on the bridge, and were largely augmented during the evening till they numbered about 5,000.

After dark there was stone throwing from the crowd at Europeans returning home in motor cars to Kirkee and Yerawada, read metal being abundantly available. The police were attacked with flowerpots from the Bund gardens. Captain Blake, Adjutant of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, had a remarkable escape, the windscreen of his motor car being shattered and his wife fainting in the car.

TRYING TO BREAK THROUGH POLICE CORDON.

At midnight the crowd got more truculent, trying to break through the police barricade. Seeing the possibility of being overwhelmed, the D. S. P. which ordered a charge had the effect of dispersing the crowd. The bridge and road were cleared in about half an hour, the road being littered with Gandhi caps, national flags and shoes and clothes. It is believed that a number of persons received minor injuries but none were seriously injured.

It is stated that there will be processions to-morrow against the session of the Bombay Council.—A. P.

NON VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—SHORTHANDd TYPIST for Engineering firm on reasonable salaries. Apply with testimonials to the ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, staff suppliers, 110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A R2736

WANTED—A qualified and experienced PERSON to organise and remain in charge of BLOCK PRINTING for CLOTH. One possessing knowledge of Dyes and with foreign training preferred. Salary according to qualification. Apply with full particulars, Copies of testimonials and terms desired to the CALICO MILLS AHMEDABAD.
A 1106

WANTED—One competent and fully experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a mill in Anmedabad. Apply with Testimonials Box No. 63, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2729

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced LECTURER in ACCOUNTANCY and AUDITING for Gregg College, Ahmedabad. Apply enclosing testimonials to PRINCIPAL,
A 1104

WANTED—A really good clean and teetotaller COOK, who can prepare vegetarian food according to French manner. Post Upcountry—Salary according to merits. Apply personally with testimonials between 8 and 9 a.m. to Mr. C. S. Patel, Jer Mansion, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi.
A R2728

WANTED—STUDENTS. No matter where you live or what you do, we can train you by Post to be an ACCOUNTANT for Govt. Railway, mercantile services, etc to earn big salaries. Success guaranteed. Apply for free prospectus No. 145 to the Registrar. The India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta.

WANTED.—AGENTS and Chief AGENTS for Bombay, C.P., C. I. and Upper and Lower Punjab for the Prabhat Insurance Co., Ltd., on liberal terms. Apply:—SECRETARIES and MANAGERS, Yusuf Building, Fort, Bombay
A R2713

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET from 1st August, one block on first floor of CUTCH CASTLE (opposite Royal Opera House and Sandhurst Bridge) for vegetarian Hindu family only. Monthly rent Rs. 192. Inquire telephone No. 23692.
C R2716

Educational

KHARAS'S MATHEMATICS COACHING CLASSES for Intermediate, First year and Matric students RE-OPEN July 1930. Excellent results every year. Particulars at Princess High School, Lamington Road.
E R2709

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING in a month. Shorthand a Speciality. TYPEWRITERS for lowest Cash or Instalments. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 121, Hornby Road.
E R2725

JOIN IMMEDIATELY AGASHE'S (formerly Mathematics Lecturer, Wilson College), First Year and Intermediate Mathematics, and Matriculation Coaching Classes. Particulars at:—Jalimsing Building, Fanaswadi, Bombay 2.
E R2677

Matrimonial

WANTED—A suitable match for a Marwari, Garga Gotra Agrawal girl of a rich and respectable family, studying in the Entrance class and having proficiency in singing, swimming and riding, age, 13 years. Simplicity of the ceremony will be a condition. The girl will have quite a substantial sum as her personal property, but there will be no dowry, etc. Only those Agrawal having status and liberal, social national and religious views and only those who are strictly against Purdah System and whose female members also do not observe Purdah, and not belonging to Garga Gotra, need apply to Box No. 2565, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M 843

Loans

LOAN on shares, Debentures, Jewellery. Properties to any amount. Substantial Properties for sale and Buy P. B. MEHTA, 60, Medows Street.
L R2735

Trade Announcement.

TO SWADESHI MANUFACTURERS, TRADERS, COMPANIES etc:—Please send in immediately the name, address and other particulars in detail about your concern for insertion in our Swadeshi Directory. ALL-INDIA SWADESHI INFORMATION BUREAU, ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T 1110
T R 2592

Public Notices.

APPEAL.

YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL.

IT IS GIVING ENTIRELY FREE MEDICAL, SURGICAL, GYNAECOLOGICAL and DENTAL AID to the poor sufferers of all communities. This Hospital is a complete unit in itself. Treats a large number of indoor and outdoor patients. Your help is greatly needed. Address: SECRETARY, Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road North, Bombay No. 3.
1117

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by us the undersigned NITISEN MOHANJI GANJAWALA till lately Proprietor of Messrs. J. Kite and Co. Government and Railway Contractors, at Nagdevi Street, Bombay and Amratlal Ramji Gandhi and Kalidas Premji Sopariwalla both partners in the firm of Messrs. Sopariwalla and Co. at Nagdevi Cross Lane that the said firm of J. Kite and Co. has been sold to and purchased by the said Amratlal Ramji Gandhi and Kalidas Premji Sopariwalla with the goodwill of J. Kite and Co. as and from the 27th June 1930 i.e. Ashad Sud 1st s. y. 1986. The said Nitisen Mohanji Ganjawalla is responsible for all liabilities and debts by the said firm of J. Kite and Co., upto the 26th June 1986 and is entitled to recover and receive all outstandings and debts due to the said firm upto that date. From the 27th June 1930 the said Amratlal Ramji Gandhi and Kalidas Premji will be liable for all the debts of the said firm of J. Kite and Co.

Dated this 5th day of July 1930.
NITISEN MOHANJI GANJAWALLA,
KALIDAS PREMJI SOPARIWALLA,
AMRATLAL RAMJI GANDHI.
1114

GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL CLASSES.

The above classes, both Day and Evening, have started work from the 16th June. For particulars and admission, apply to the Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay.
1108

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 584 of 1930.

AHMED RAHIMTULLA . Plaintiff
vs.
HIRALAL AMRATLAL . Defendant
To
HIRALAL AMRATLAL,
The Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you under Order XXXVII, Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code, for Rs. 3,062-8-0 interest and costs, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the days of such service for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 25th day of March, 1930.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.
E. FAHEY.

The 25th day of March, 1930.
Messrs. ANDRADE & CUNHA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1116

Public Notices

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Regstered Office of the Company, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 17th July, 1930, at 5-30 p.m. (B. T.), for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Revenue and Profit and Loss Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ended 31st December, 1929.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from 28th June, 1930, to 19th July, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.
1115

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on Thursday the 10th July, 1930, between 12 and 2 p.m. (B.T.) for printing various kinds of Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu and English forms, books and registers, etc., required for the use of the Municipal Schools. Samples are kept open in this Office for the inspection of the intending tenderers. Directions to tenderers and Schedules of forms to be printed will be supplied on personal application to the undersigned in his office between 11 and 5 p.m. on week days.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1930.
1096

THREE HOURS' TEACHING IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS IN INFANT CLASSES.

Parents and guardians of pupils are hereby informed that the Municipal Schools Committee have decided to impart instruction to pupils in the Infant Classes for three hours only in schools where it will be possible to do so. These classes will meet as a general rule from 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. (B.T.) (Saturday time as usual). This arrangement will come in force on or about 7th July 1930.

Care will be taken to see that the education of such pupils will not in any way suffer on account of the reduced hours of instruction.

The above arrangement will not be applicable to Urdu Girls' Schools for the time being. Hours of instruction for Urdu Boys will be from 9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. (B.T.) (Friday time as usual).

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 26th June, 1930.
1057

GOVERNMENT OF BIKANER.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned on or before the 14th July, 1930, for supply of three lacs of empty second-hand (used) whisky black bottles quart (26 oz.) and pint (13 oz.) size, in equal number of each, fitted with corks. The whole supply will be made in three instalments of one lac each, the first being followed by another after three months. Samples of bottles should be sent for approval along with tenders.

The successful tenderer will have to deposit 15 per cent. (fifteen per cent) of the value of the accepted tender with the State as a security for due fulfilment of the contract, which shall be refunded after the completion of the contract.

BENI SHIAM WAHIE,
Secretary,
Stores Purchase Committee.
Bikaner, 20-6-30.
1034

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY Monthly Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 14th July 1930, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time,) for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Secretary, Aimai Merwanji Chamarbagwalla Free Ophthalmic Hospital—Forwarding the Annual Report of the Hospital.
2. Letter from Mala Bhana, Bigari—Applying for a gratuity for services rendered by his deceased brother Teja Bhana to the Municipality.
3. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes—Forwarding the Annual Report of the Institution.
4. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Shree Samarth Vyayam Mandir—Forwarding the Annual Report of the Vyayam Mandir.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

5. Recommending that the report of the scrutiny by the Chief Accountants of the Capital and Revenue Accounts of the Bombay Development Schemes for the year 1928-29 be recorded.
6. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 11,044 to meet the extra cost of increments granted to clerks for temporary or acting service prior to 1st April 1929.
7. Recommending sanction to the renewal of the balance of Rs. 1,17,600 out of the advance from the Plant and Machinery Depreciation Fund to meet the expenditure on the improvement of private streets in 1930-31.
8. Modifying Municipal Service, etc., Regulations, so as to include therein regulations regarding the grant of leave and leave allowances to Municipal officers and servants joining the Territorial and Auxiliary Forces.
9. Modifying certain Provident Fund Rules as proposed in the Commissioner's letter.
10. Recommending sanction to the cost of about Rs. 2,000 on account of travelling allowances, etc., of the Corporation's delegates to the Forty-first Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute, being met out of the grant for the Commissioner's Discretional Contingencies.
11. Recommending sanction to the Superintendent of Vaccination being allowed to draw a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per month for 3 months.
12. Approving, subject to the Corporation's sanction, of certain amendment of the schedule of rates for lighting, etc., gas lamps in Municipal Markets.
13. Recommending a grant of Rs. 240 to meet the cost of the temporary staff engaged for vaccination work during the Small-pox epidemic.
14. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.
15. Recommending sanction to the variation of the Establishment Schedule of the Engineering Department in accordance with the Re-organization scheme, etc.
16. Budget Transfer of Rs. 210 sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

17. Asking for 4 copies of Mr. Masani's book "Evolution of Local Self-Government in Bombay" for the use of four Non-Councillor members of the Committee.
18. Regarding a proposal to start a Credit Co-operative Bank for the benefit of their employees.
19. Reporting on the question whether there are any Municipal Schools with only a couple of boys in some classes.
20. Reporting on a suggestion that Municipal Schools having a very small number of students on their rolls should be amalgamated with other Municipal schools in the same locality.

COMMISSIONER'S LETTERS—

21. Forwarding lists showing breeding places of anopheles mosquitoes.
22. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
23. Forwarding a six-monthly report of the work done in the Municipal Laboratory.
24. Forwarding a statement of Motor Vehicles taxed and exempted.
25. Regarding amendment of Section 39 of the Municipal Act.
26. Forwarding Award of the rateable value of the buildings and lands in the City of Bombay, vesting in His Majesty and beneficially occupied.
27. Forwarding a statement giving reasons for the delay in submitting reports on certain Corporation Resolutions.
28. Furnishing certain particulars regarding amounts annually paid to and recovered from Government.
29. Regarding the lease of Municipal land at Masjid Bridge near the Municipal Market.
30. Regarding a proposal to exchange a plot of Municipal Land with the one belonging to the B. & C. I. Railway in connection with the re-modelling of Church Gate Station.
31. Requesting sanction to a Special Compassionate Allowance of Rs. 270-11-0 being paid to the legal heirs of Baloo Baboo, deceased.
32-34. Letters from (32) Mr. I. S. Patel. (33). Mr. S. K. Pupala. and (34). Mr. B. N. Mehisheri.—Requesting leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings.

LETTERS FROM THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY—

35. Submitting a statement of outstanding references before the Committees of the Corporation.
36. Submitting a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.
37. Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain Committees.
38. Requesting the Corporation to appoint an additional representatives on the Board of Management of the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Hospital.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

39. From Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji—For requesting the Commissioner to submit a draft representation to Government regarding the amendment of the Auxiliary Force (India) Act of 1920, so as to admit of Wheel Tax being levied in Bombay on motor cars exempted under the Act.
40. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. S. G. Koni —for requesting the Commissioner to put up name boards at all Public Gardens, etc.,
41. From Khan Bahadur M. I. Curtay, seconded by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For appointing Mr. P. J. Marzban to be a Member of the Medical Relief Committee.
42-43. From Mr. P. G Sahasrabudhe—For obtaining from the Commissioner (42) plan and estimates for the construction of a urinal near the Kasturchand Mill, Dadar, and (43) A report on the advisability of shifting the public Telephone Box from its present site near the Tilak Bridge, Dadar, to a site near the Dadar Market.
44. From Mr. B. P. Wadke—For requesting the Commissioner to make a Budget provision next year for the erection of swings, etc., in the Northbrook Garden.
45. (a) From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. D. D. Daruvala, retired Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage. (b) From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—To the same effect.
46. From Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram—For appointing Mr. R. A. Gole to be a member of the Water Committee and of the Public Health Committee.
47. From Mr. Punjabhai Thackersey, seconded by Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia and other Councillors—For expressing opinion that the Corporation Procedure Rules should be so amended as to provide for motions of adjournment to discuss urgent matters of public importance relating to the City being moved at Corporation's Meetings.
48. From Dr. E. Moses—For obtaining from the Commissioner a report on the advisability of adopting the Government Commercial and Clerical Examination Certificate as a qualification for admission in the lower grades of the Municipal service.
49. From Prof. V. G. Rao—For requesting the Committee appointed to consider the question of introducing compulsory physical instruction in the Municipal schools to expedite its report.
50. From Mr. Muraj Karsondas, seconded by Mr. M. G. Kapadia—For expressing opinion that foreign cloth trade in the City should be licensed.
51-52. From Mr. M. G. Kapadia—(51) For inviting Government's attention to the excesses of the Bombay Police at Vadala, Esplanade Maidan and Hornby Ro where innocent citizens of Bombay and non-violent Satyagrahis were belaboured without any justification, and (52) For expressing disgust at the action of the Police in opening fire at Bhendy Bazar on the 26th and 27th May last without necessary safeguards provided by law.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

53. Regarding a personnel for the Works Committee.
54. Regarding revision of the Municipal Building, etc., Regulations.
55. Regarding the insanitary housing conditions of the Labour Population of the City.
56. Regarding the recommendations made by the British Social Hygiene Council on the question of combating Venereal Diseases.
57. Regarding the question of installation of Radio Loud Speakers in Municipal Gardens.
58. Regarding the extension of Tram service from Dadar to King's Circle, Matunga.
59. Confirmation of the proceedings of Special Committees.
60. Schools Committee's letters —Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 1st July 1930.

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT CLAKE ROAD.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Jhavery and Co. Attorneys for Sheth Edulji Motabhai Billimoria and Another the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Gulab Nabi Cassumbhai, Bai Lalbai widow of Casambhai Moomna and Gulam Mahomed Shaikh Ahmed the Mortgagors sell by public auction the undermentioned Property on Monday the 7th July 1930 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Foras Freehold Land situate at Clarke Road with dwelling houses measuring 230 square yards and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 91, New No. 13597 Old Survey No. 375 New Survey No. 3 A/3451 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'E' Ward No. 7403 (2) 7404 (2) and Street No. 35 A and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1991 of Byculla Division.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Jhavery and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF TEJSI VIRJI IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY (VACANT LAND) AT MAUJ SILL, MUMBRA.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay as Receiver of the right, title and interest of Tejsey Virji in the under-mentioned property, appointed by a Judge's Order dated the 14th April, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the right, title and interest of Tejsey Virji in the undermentioned property.

All that piece of vacant land admeasuring about 42 acres, 38-1/2 gunthas, situate at Mauje Sill, Mumbra, bearing Entry Nos. 132, etc., Survey No. 58, etc., Heesa No. 2, etc. and assessment Rs. 123-8-9.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO LEASE FOR 1 YEAR 3 PIECES OF MUNICIPAL LAND AT PHEROZSHAH MEHTA ROAD, IN FRONT OF FORT MARKET.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the site the right to lease for 1 year the undermentioned Municipal land.

All those 3 pieces of Municipal land admeasuring respectively about 4, 14 and 11 square yards, situate at Phirozshah Mehta Road, in front of Fort Market and bounded on the North and West by Fort Market on the South by Pherozshah Mehta Road and on the East by Mint Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Amusements.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Mystery Thriller Supreme!
THE BISHOP MURDER CASE
with
Roland Young, Leila Hyams, Basil Rathbone and Charles Quartermaine.

Amusements.

To-day at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
ROD LA ROCQUE
IN
"LOVE OVER NIGHT"
with
JEANETTE LOFF, MARY CARR AND TOM KENNEDY.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
BEACH BABIES—COMEDY
MICKEY THE MOUSE IN "BARNYARD BATTLE".
NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Rd. (Queen's Rd. End)
'Phone 41561.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE,
6-15 and 10 p.m.
SECOND WEEK
Harold Lloyd
IN HIS FIRST TALKING PICTURE
Welcome Danger
SEE IT—HEAR IT AND LAUGH.
Matinee on Thursday at 3-30 p.m.

ROYAL Opera House
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
UFA'S GREAT PICTURE
SOMEBODY'S SON
Adapted from "The Farmer from Texas" and featuring
LILIAN HALL DAVIS
A ROMANCE OF MODERN LIFE.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The story of a Jewish Boy who became a fighting Irishman.
PRIVATE IZZY MURPHY
FEATURING
GEORGE JESSEL.
A comedy of Racial Prejudice and Human Love.
WARNER BROS. PICTURE.

CROWN CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Sat., Sun. and B'k Holidays 3-30.
A Brand new serial laid in the beauties of the Tropics—a South Seas chapterplay in 10, gripping, stirring episodes.
ANITA STEWART
IN
"THE ISLE OF SUNKEN GOLD"
This Week.
First Instalment!
First 4 Episodes!
9 Thrilling Reels!
Also a Roaring Comedy.

"DOUG'S" the crown prince in the Kingdom of fun, and he upsets the army of gloom with a laughter barrage that will make your sides ache:—
And it's as thrilling as it's funny.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
"HIS MAJESTY THE AMERICAN"
Laughs and Love, Thrills and Surprises.
GLOBE CINEMA.
Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 Daily.
Sat., Sun. and Fri. at 3-30 p.m.
Also a Funny Farce.

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NO MORE DYSPEPSIA!!
NO MORE GENERAL DEBILITY!!!
ARE YOU A
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ANAEMIA, LOSS OF APPETITE OR GENERAL DEBILITY?
'BALAMRIT CHURNA'
(A GUARANTEED INDIAN PREPARATION MADE FROM INDIAN HERBS.)
WILL
CURE YOU ATONCE
AND MAKE YOU
VIGOROUS & HEALTHY
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR A BOTTLE TO-DAY
DELAY IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS
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INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AGENCY,
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AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT INDIA

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Over ONE CRORE.
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Rs. 100, per 1000.
(Endowment Assurance.)
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Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.
For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

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The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.
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INDIAN CAPITAL INDIAN MANAGEMENT.
Funds invested for granting loans to Indian Agriculturists through Co-operative Societies throughout Bombay Presidency.
For further particulars please apply to the Bank's office—above Apollo Street Post Office, Fort, Bombay.

Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College
DELHI.
Applications for admission in the Male and Female sections of both Ayurvedic and Unani departments should reach the office of the Principal by the 31st July, 1930.
Prospectus and admission forms sent free,
PRINCIPAL.

BENGAL STUDENTS' LEAD.

Decision To Boycott Schools And Colleges.

The All Bengal Students' Convention under the auspices of the All Bengal Students' Association to discuss the present situation was held at the Albert Hall on Tuesday evening under the presidency of Srijukta Basanti Devi. The main discussin before the house was the suspension of schools and colleges and the postponement of final examinations and many students including the lady students took part and at last it was finally resolved that judging the present situation of the country all students, girls and boys should leave their respective colleges and schools and join the movement.

Ther was a large attendance and the hall was practically packed to suffocation before the commencement of the proceedings which was lively from the start to finish.

The prominent among those present were Acharya P. C. Ray, Sj. Sarat Chandra Bose, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Ray, Sj. Satya Ranjan Bakshi, Sj. Suresh Chandra Mazumdar, Sj. Makham Lal Sen, Mrs. Latika Bose, Mrs. J. M. Das Gupta, Miss Kalyani Das, Miss Santi Das, Mrs. J. M. Sen Gupta, Srijukta Sarala Bala Dasi and Dr. Miss Probhabati Das Gupta.

SRIJUKTA BASANTI DEVI'S SPEECH.

Srijukta Basanti Devi in opening the proceedings said that ten years ago she standing by the side of her husband Deshabandhu, called the sons and daughters of the country to join the movement of the country and she would not forget the response which they had got from the student community. She would not forget the day when she saw all the sons and daughters of the country rallied round the platform of Deshabandhu and plunged themselves into the movement whole-heartedly. Proceeding she said that to-day the situation has become more grave and serious and that was the reason why she inspite of her weak health had come to the meeting calling them again to come out and join the movement. She next asked the students and the young men of the country not to forget the message of Mahatma Gandhi. They must be truthful in every walk of their life and forget party spirit and work always with unity for the good of the country.

Miss Kalyani Das then moved the following resolution:—

"In view of the present unsettled political condition in the country and great need for concerted action for the success of the movement, this convention of the students of Bengal resolves:—(1) that all students belonging to colleges and to those schools in various districts where the D. S. A.'s have so permitted will henceforth suspend their studies and devote their time in national service according to the lines indicated by the National Congress till (a) the political situation has sufficiently improved and (b) till the Conventon be called by the Committee of Action to lift the ban."

Dr. Miss Provabati Das Gupta in supporting the resolution said that she had never been to political meetings. All the time she worked with the labourers. So far she could understand that those who wanted to oppose the resolution or bring an amendment would do wrong to the movement. She hoped that there should not be any party feeling in voting for the resolution which was placed before the house. In conclusion she appealed to all to be unanimous in supporting the resolution.

ACHARYA PROFULLA CHANDRA RAY.

Acharya Profulla Chandra Ray in the course of his speech said that he had come to the meeting as an audience simply to watch the proceedings of the meeting. He accepted the invitation when the students went to his place because as a teacher he could not but stand by the side of the students. He would not give his opinion on the resolution which was placed before the house but he must ask the students to decide sincerely and seriously before they vote for the resolution and before they actually come out of schools and colleges. If they utilise their time by playing cards and witnessing the cinema, by coming out of schools and colleges he would think it was a wrong move. Before they give vote for the resolution they must also decide how to carry on the resolution faithfully. He did not ask anybody to leave the college. If they at all leave the colleges and schools they must dedicate themselves wholeheartedly to the service of the country and not waste their valuable time in playing cards and witnessing theatres and cinemas.

SALVATION AND SERVICE.

On Saturday was the 65th anniversary of the Salvation Army. This is an Army world-wide in its extent, and having within its ranks men and women out of almost every nation under heaven, carrying on its work under monarchies and republics, in more than 80 different countries and colonies, and using more than 70 different languages, yet with a marvellous unity of spirit and purpose controlling it, and with a readiness amongst its officers to serve in countries East or West, in lands of ice or flame, and all to glorify God in the blessing and helping of humanity.

When William Booth set out alone on the 5th of July, 1865, visionary as he was, he could never have thought that the result of his decisive act that day would have been the circling of the globe with an Army of Salvation and Service.

What a stern battle it was which this warrior had to fight. For years, he himself declared afterwards, he lived as it were in "the belly of Hell". Persecution, fierce and bitter; poverty, pinching, biting; breakdowns, sickness, disappointments; but through it all his brave heart pressed, love for God and for his fellows ever urging him on.

Not only had William Booth a great driving force within him which ever urged him on to greater things, but he possessed, in a remarkable degree, the quality of attraction. His great personality drew others to him, and with a wife wise in counsel and determined in spirit, and with sons and daughters growing up around him who chose to make their father's cause their own, and with men and women with a passion akin to his own in ever-growing numbers joining themselves to him, through all vicissitudes, through all opposing forces, the Army made its way.

Throughout the British Isles, on the Continent of Europe, in America and Australia, and then, in 882, away to the East for India, the work spread itself. Starting n Bombay in 1882 with an Army of four officers under the leadership of the late Commissioner Booth-Tucker (Fakir Singh), it is working to-day in almost every part of this great land; with a band of officers numbering 2,500, ninety per cent. of whom are raised in and belong to the country.

The work of the Army is as varied as it is widespread. Amongst criminals and outcasts, amongst innocent children and fallen women, in large cities and in scattered villages its work goes on, with results which cheer, inspire, enthuse.

A policeman walking along one of the main streets in a leading city of India heard a strange sound coming from the dust-bin in the gutter. Turning to the place from which the cry proceeded he found, wrapped up in a bit of old sacking, a tiny mite of humanity. How the bundle came there was never discovered, nor yet who were the child's parents.

The constable carried the little mortal to the Police Headquarters, but the Deputy Commissioner of Police scarcely knew what to do with it. After a moment's thought, however, he said: "Take it to the Salvation Army for time being. They will know what to do with it." So the little mite was taken to the Army, and loving hearts went out to her, and loving hands cared for her, and the name "Shanti" was given to her, and there in "peace" she still is, a bonny girl of seven years.

Amongst the Criminal Tribes in North India, Bengal and the Madras Presidency an amazing work of redemption is going on. This branch of work was begun in 1908 amongst the Doms of the United Provinces. The Doms are well-known as hereditary thieves, drunkards and gamblers. Indeed, the Doms' idea of Heaven is that it is a place where they will be able to carry on gambling to an unlimited extent without any fear of being disturbed by the police.

Roshan was one of the first to enter the Settlement. His name was "Roshan", but there was nothing very "bright" abuct him except bright ideas of wrong-doing and outwitting the police. His mind and heart were dark. His hand was against every man's because he thought that every man's hand was against him. So bad was this man's record before he came to the Army, that when he had served his time of probation in the Settlement and was strongly recommended for freedom from the disability of being classed as a criminal, the authorities felt afraid to release him until he had served an extra period of waiting.

Roshan, however, was radically changed, his name was eventually removed from the criminal roll, and he was to all intents and purposes a free man, but he voluntarily remained in the Settlement, strengthening the hands of his officer and helping to reclaim others who still were as he himself had been.

K—was brought up in the Dhedwada. He came under the influence of the Army, was educated in their Boys' Boarding School, spent three years in the Premchand Raichand College in Ahmedabad, and now through a long spell of years has been doing his duty as a Salvation Army Officer and as Headmaster of an Army Boarding School. He is an example of how this Army of the united purpose helps the village boys of India.

Last year General Bramwell Booth died, shortly after being relieved, on account of sickness, of his position as head of the Army, and General Edward J. Higgins took his place. General Higgins is an officer of forty-eight years distinguished service and has had the great joy of seeing even unhoped for progress made during the first year of his Generalship.

The Chief Officers of the Army in the Bombay Presidency are Lieut.-Commissioner and Mrs. Stanley Ewens (better known as Jaya Veera and Taramani), of Morland Road, Byculla Bombay. Should you feel disposed to help the Army in its beneficient work, the Commissioner will gratefully asknowledge any contribution you may remit to him.

Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali.

—:o:—

The Hon. Secretary of this Mandal gives below a rough statement of the scholarships recently awarded by the Committee of Management for the year 1930-31 to poor and deserving students of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community, though a few cases are still pending disposals:—

College Education—26 scholarships of the value of Rs. 331 per mensem.

Technical Education—8 scholarships of the value of Rs. 77|- per mensem.

Secondary Education—61 scholarships of the value of Rs. 346 per mensem.

Primary Education—7 scholarships of the value of Rs. 26|- per mensem.

Portuguese Education—1 scholarship of the value of Rs. 7|- per mensem.

Sanskrit Education—1 scholarship of the value of Rs. 10|- per mensem.

Female Education—13 scholarships of the value of Rs. 127|8 per mensem.

Widows' Education—8 scholarships of the value of Rs. 81|- per mensem.

TOTAL:—125 scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,005|8 per mensem.

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

—:o:—

Unemployment Relief Work.

LONDON, July 3.

The first fruit of the Liberal-Labour Co-operation to diminish unemployment is foreshadowed by an emergency legislation which will be introduced next week to speed up Legislative processes in connection with the projects which are likely to provide employment.

It is expected that the House of Commons will also b easked to vote a considerable sum for the purpose of relief work in necessitous areas, while Mr. Lloyd George's proposal for a large loan to finance public works will probably receive serious consideration.

Members of the House of Commons are faced with the prospect of the curtailment of summer holidays as legislation will probably extend the session, past middle of August.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE AT COMILLA.

—:o:—

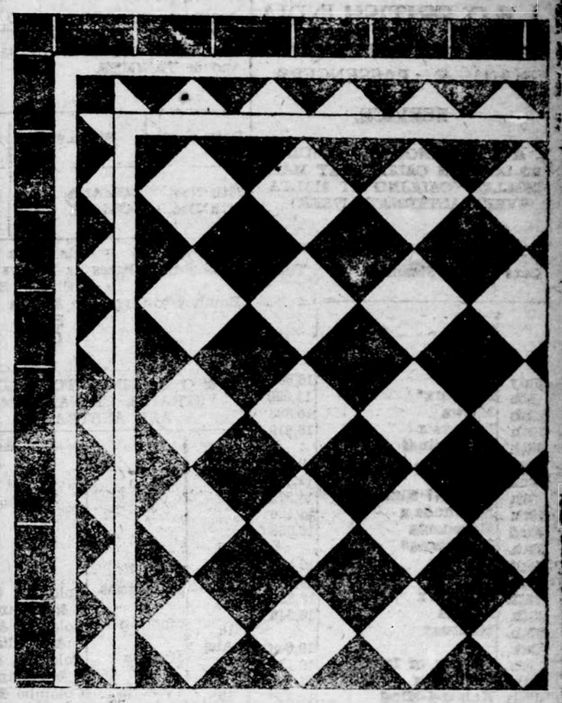
Earthquake shocks were also felt in Comilla and Hooghly districts but no damage is reported. Slight damage to some arches in Government House, Calcutta, which was built in 1806 during the Viceroyalty of Marquis of Wellesley is also reported.—A. P.

"Rajpal Bal Palak Sadan."

—:o:—

A well-attended meeting of the Punjabi women residing in Bombay, was held at Madhav Baug, Bombay on Wednesday last, under the presidentship of Dr. Mula Devi, M.D., to pay respect to the memory of the 9 year old martyr Rajpal of the Bal Bharat Sabha, Lahore, when resolutions similar to these passed at the above meeting were passed.

It was also resolved to organise a social service body in the name of "Rajpal Bal Palak Sadan", where they will look after and nurse the children of those ladies that have to attend active service, 'e.g.', picketing, during the hours of their duty. Besides that spinning will be taught there and the members, if necessary, will worv as nurses and cooks for the wounded soldiers of this non-violent "War" of freedom. Most of those present in the meeting volunteered their services for the Sadan

THE BIGGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.

Beautiful Floors.
WHICH house would you occupy in preference—a house with indifferent "kutcha" flooring, or one with clean, shining, and decorative tiles? The answer is fairly obvious. It is not only for its natural beauty that you would choose it, but from the points of economy and cleanliness as well. No dust-catching mats or expensive carpets, which need daily cleaning and dusting and frequent replacement.
That is the question which all quick-thinking and progressive property owners are to-day answering by getting their houses paved with modern, sanitary and beautiful tiles, and the best, strongest and most economical are produced at
THE ELEPHANT GLAZED TILES FACTORY
144, Dharavi Road, Dharavi, BOMBAY 17.
Showrooms:—2, Bruce Street, BOMBAY.
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WITHOUT OPERATION
In 15 Minutes at One Sitting
in BOMBAY on 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th July.
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Date	Steamers.	Tons.
July		16,601
5th	Ranpura*	11,000
12th	Malwa	16,088
19th	Naldera x	16,619
26th	Rawalpindi	
Aug.		10,546
2nd	Morea*	11,518
9th	Kaisar-i-Hind	16,572
16th	Narkunda x	11,120
23rd	Macedonia	16,568
30th	Rajputana*	
Sept.		16,601
6th	Ranpura	20,847
13th	Mooltan x	16,650
20th	Ranchi	10,946
27th	Mantua*	
Oct.		19,648
4th	Viceroy of India	16,132
11th	Comorin x	11,518
18th	Kaisar-i-Hind	10,857
25th	Rarmak@	
Nov.		16,500
1st	Rajputana	16,888
8th	Naldera x	16,601
15th	Ranpura	11,120
22nd	Macedonia*	16,857
29th	Razmak	
Dec.		16,572
6th	Narkunda*	16,650
13th	Viceroy of India	16,619
20th	Rawalpindi	11,518
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	
Jany.		20,502
3rd	Mooltan x	16,568
10th	Rajputana	16,650
17th	Ranchi*	16,601
24th	Ranpura	20,837
31st	Maloja x	
Feb.		10,946
	Mantua	15,132
14th	Comorin*	19,648
21st	Viceroy of India	16,088
28th	Naldera x	
Mar.		11,518
7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	10,857
14th	Razmak x x	16,650
21st	Ranchi	16,572
28th	Narkunda x	
Apr.		16,601
4th	Ranpura	16,543
9th	Moldavia@	10,857
11th	Razmak x	9,648
18th	Viceroy of India	20,952
25th	Mooltan x	
May		
2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518

x To Marseilles only.

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
@ with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
¶ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers. To Marseilles only.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	106

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON RETURN TICKETS 1930

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£78
To London and back with special train both ways	£126	£96
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	.. £30	£52
Marseilles	.. 28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnaver" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A.	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every months. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930 July		
9th	Baroda	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
11th	Varsova	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
16th	Khandalla	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.|Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay.

INCOME-TAX and SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.
LINE
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@9 July
Sado Maru.	5898	1 July	13 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@16July
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@30July
* Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	20 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29 July	1 Aug
Hakone Maru ..	10509	....	@12 Aug
Suwa Maru	11000	....	@26 Aug
* Rangoon Maru ..	5089	17 Aug.	19 Aug at 15 Sept.
Fushimi Maru	11000	....	

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	9 July	27 July
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	22 July	6 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	10500	6 Aug.	24 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO VANCOUVER.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	Arrive Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	20 July	27 July
Chichibu Maru	22000	31 July	6 Aug.
Shinyo Maru	22000	18 Aug.	20 Aug.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 22270, 22705
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

Western India
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Salsette City.
BIG-BUSINESS among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 10.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1929.
UNDISTRIBUTED BONUS
Bonus per cent 1929 p. a.
W. Life Ind
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 15
Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,992.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

A SAFE and Satisfying A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic
THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Branch:—
Kalbadevi Road.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

REDUCTION IN BANK RATE EXPECTED

Easier Tendency On The Stock Exchange.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, July 4.

MONEY.

Business was suspended in almost all the markets for the better part of the week, thus curtailing the total volume of trade to a large extent. Although the inflow of funds from the interior into ports continues, the trade demand shows a substantial reduction of about Rs. 2-1|2 crores. The money market continues steady mainly under the influence of treasury bills. The rate for call loans varied between 4-1|2 to 5 per cent. Government this week rejected all tenders of treasuries below Rs. 98-10 and have raised the rate for intermediates by one anna to Rs. 98-11. Treasury bills sold this week amount to Rs. 192-1|2 lakhs and exceed maturities by Rs. 47-1|2 lakhs. The cash balance of the Imperial Bank has risen by Rs. 207 lakhs to Rs. 17.20 crores and in view of the return of funds from the interior, a reduction in the bank rate may be looked for in the not distant future. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 4-1|2 per cent., two months 4-1|4 per cent., three months 3-3|4 per cent., and six months 3-1|2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 27th June shows an increase of Rs. 206.82 lakhs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 17,20,52,000 as compared with Rs. 30.33 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 19.92, an increase of 2.31 per cent. over last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are all down by Rs. 51.11 lakhs, Rs. 0.13 lakhs and Rs. 161.01 lakhs respectively Government deposits as well as other deposits are up, the former by Rs. 0.33 lakhs to Rs. 14.51 crores and the latter by Rs. 38.80 lakhs to Rs. 68.00 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Prices of gilt-edged stocks were maintained and a fair amount of business was transacted both in the long and short dated bonds, particularly in the latter. Owing to the settlement, carry over business was done in 3-1|2 per cent. Paper at a premium of about 3 annas for ready, the closing rate being Rs. 65-4. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan remained unchanged at Rs. 101-4, while 1933 gained two annas to Rs. 100-5. 5 per cent. Loan 1935 is quoted at Rs. 97-9. 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 eased to Rs. 100-2, while 1931 and 1932 were unaltered at Rs. 101-7 and Rs. 102-8. 6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is unchanged at Rs. 105. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan shows no change at Rs. 76-2, while 1934-37 improved to Rs. 89-12. 4-1|2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan is steady at Rs. 87 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 95-4.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasury bills were opened on Wednesday, the 23rd June. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,21,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-10 and above were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 26,25,000. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 5-7-11.

Intermediate three months' Treasury bills sold from 25th June to 1st July were Rs. 1,66,25,000. Intermediate three months' Treasury bills will be issued from Thursday, the 3rd July, to Monday, the 7th July, at Rs. 98-11-0 per cent.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Tuesday, the 8th July. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 11th July. Other conditions are as usual.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of sterling exchange was quite steady, but business was remarkably dull on account of the very frequent closures. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1s. 5-13|16d. with good buyers at 1|16d. higher. Some export bills were placed in outside market, the local market being devoid of any interest. Inquiry for remittances is comparatively poor. The following are the forward rates:—July 1s. 5-13|16d., August to November 1s. 5-25|32d., December-January 1s. 5-13|16d., and February 1s. 5-25|32d.

The dollars sterling quotation after declining to Dols. 4.85-15|16, impoved and closed steady at Dols. 4.86-15|32. French francs appreciated to 123.62 closing at 123.73. The Belga is quoted at 34.81-1|2 and the Italian lira at 92.85.

A Press communique of the 30th Junte states that there were no remittances to the Home Treasury during the week ending 28th June and that the total remittances from 1st April last to date amounted to £4,720,000.

GOLD.

There was no particular feature of interest in the gold market and rates were virtually unaltered with ready at Rs. 21-5-6 per tola. The demand from Calcutta has improved and the daily offtake is now about 12,000 tolas, but the large supplies on hand amounting to about 5 lakhs tolas, still keep the rates below the import parity although at the close the rate has improved somewhat to Rs. 21-6-3. Sovereigns are in good demand and owing to the temporary shortage, the rate is gone up to Rs. 13-8-9 for both ready and forward. In London the quotation for gold improved to 85s. 0-5|8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-6-3 and Rs. 21-5-3 for ready, Rs. 21-6-9 and Rs. 21-5-9 for 11th July settlement and Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-6-3 for 11th August settlement The incoming mail is expected to bring £20,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £50,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 16,40,494 in bar and coin This week's shipment from London is expected to be £7,500.

SILVER.

There were no movements of any importance in the silver market this week and trading was of hand-to-mouth nature. The rate for ready varied between Rs. 46-8 and Rs. 45-10 per 100 tolas, but the tendency on the whole was on the easier side. Movements in Shanghai were also narrow ranging between 1s. 6-5|8d. and 1s. 5-1|8d. per tael. The offtake averages some 175 bars a day and stocks approximate 2,800 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 16d. and 15-9|16d. for ready and 15-7|8d. and 15-7|16d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 46-8 and Rs. 45-9 for ready and 16th July settlement and Rs. 45-7 and Rs. 45-4 for 14th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £30,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is £282,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 1,755 bars and Rs 82,000 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £40,000.

The Bombay Bullion Exchange have passed the following resolution:—

"Silver bars of 996-999 fineness either refined in America, or cast, assayed and numbered in H. M. Mint in India shall be tenderable in settlement."

"No member of exchange shall order out silver or British Bank gold bars (Lagdi) and shall not sell the same either as ready or forward."

This resolution is inspired by political sentiments and would seem to be impracticable if examined minutely and detrimental to the best interests of the market itself. For obvious reasons it will be impossible for any length of time to carry it out both in letter and spirit. Trading will be curtailed and will be diverted to other market to the loss of our market which has thus far held the key to this trade in the country. With regard to gold bars (Lagdi) of British Banks' stamps, it is needless to say that these sell on their own merits. They always command a premium over ordinary gold and are hardly likely to be tendered at the settlement. The sale of these bars therefore cannot be very much affected. Furthermore trade in them is very small compared with the total volume of gold imports into this country.

EASIER FEELING IN SHARES.

The share market which was open only for two days displayed an easy tendency on the pressure of selling and relative absence of buyers. In the cotton mill section prices gave way by about 20 points in the leading shares, a particular cause of weakness being the present low levels reached for raw cotton. Grave concern is felt in business circles lest the hartals may infect the mills which might adversely affect the normal working of this premier industry. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leading shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 742|8-723|12; Century Rs. 277|3-267|3; Central India Rs. 440-436|4; Crescent Rs. 86|4-35; Fazulbhoy Rs. 476|4-465; Indore Malwa Rs. 347|8-346|4; Kohinoor Rs. 143|1-137|8; New Great Rs. 178|12-163|12; Pearls Rs. 245-237|8; Simplex Rs. 65|10-60; and Swadeshi Rs. 345-340.

In the miscellaneous section, prices likewise showed a weaker tendency. Tata Iron Ordys. dropped to Rs. 43-12 and Defds. from Rs. 300 to Rs. 297-8. Tata Hydro shares lost about 10 points closing at Rs. 1,123-12, while Andhra Valley and Tata Power shares were steady at the last week's level of Rs. 620 and Rs. 518-12 respectively. Alcocks receded to Rs. 206-4 and Bombay Burmahs to Rs. 622-8. Bombay Tram shares were quiet at Rs. 126-14. Steam shares were maintained, Bombay Steams quoting Rs. 180 and Scindias at Rs. 8. Cement shares maintained steadiness, Bundi Cements being quoted at Rs. 14-8, Indian Cements at Rs. 220 and Katni Ordys. at Rs. 170. Katni Defd. shares show no change at Rs. 700. Railway shares show no change in prices, except Tapti Valley which rose from Rs. 683-12 to Rs. 686-4.

Imperial Bank shares registered an advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 1,290, while contributories have receded from Rs. 318-12 to Rs. 316-4. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 85 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 15-12.

It is notified that the Bombay Mill-owners' Association will issue a special label for the exclusive use of their members on all cloth manufactured by them from Indian yarn. This action on their part would seem to be very businesslike in the present circumstances.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 4.

Since our last Report there has been practically no improvement in our market, on the other hand the general condition of Yarn Trade has been going from bad to worse and stocks with the Mills as well as with the dealers have been steadily increasing. Turnover in the market has been extremely limited mostly due to the continued Hartals for a large number of days as a protest against the present repressive policy of the Government. The undertone has been distinctly week and there has been certain amount of nervousness amongst the dealers not only with regard to Foreign yarns but also with regard to Indian Made yarns where the demand is practically very small and dealers have been feeling very anxious about the heavy stocks with them most of which have been purchased by them on a more or less speculative basis anticipating better demand owing to the vigorous Swadeshi Propaganda. The recent collapse in the Cotton Market, the serious disorganisation in Trade owing to the present political disturbances and the total absence of demand from consuming districts mostly due to the very reduced capacity of the masses and also due to the tightening of credits, have been responsible for such an unprecedented state of affairs in the whole of this country and particularly in this city. There is a constant fear in the minds of several people that the Commercial Community is more or less on the verge of ruin an dif such a state of affairs continue for a long time and if no improvement is possible, Bombay will have to face more or less an economic ruin in the course of next two months to the extent never experienced in its history. We hope that such an eventuality will be averted and before it takes place the business community will give this matter a full consideration and will find out ways and means to stop such a crisis before it is too late.

ENGLISH YARNS.

The Boycott Movement has considerably affected the sales of English Yarns from stock and forward business is almost at a stand-still.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices have further declined in Japanese and Shanghai yarns due to weak Exchange and also due to the absence of satisfactory offtake. Forward business is very limited.

ARTIFICIL SILK YARNS.

Demand is moderate particularly from Southern India, but there also heavy shipments have arrived and prices will be possibly affected. There has been some slight improvement in the enquiries from the Punjab but no sufficient sales are possible to keep up the prices.

INDIAN YARNS.

The mills have been finding it very difficult to persuade the dealers to take up delivery against their previous purchases in time and a really serious situation has arisen in the history of the Bombay Mill Industry. Reports from consuming centres are very discouraging and there are yet no signs of improvement in evidence But we do hope that in such circumstances the Mills, the dealers and the consumers will rise to the occasion and amicably settle the matter so that our National Industry may be saved from any serious crisis.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)
Bombay, July 4.

Prices per ton:—
China Clay, best quality Rs. 78; China Clay, market quality Rs 68.
Prices per Cwt.:—
Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 7-14-6; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-8-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality R. 8-7-0 Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 8-1-0; Maize Starch Pearl, India Brand Rs. 10-10-0; Dextrine (Potato)-White Rs. 13-8-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14/5-; Magnesium chloride, German Rs. 3/3-; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32/4-; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 45; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small packing Rs. 12; Bleaching Powder Electro-German small packing Rs. 12. Sodium Sulphide English small packing Rs. 9/4/-. Sodium Sulphide, English Large packing Rs. 8/4/-; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9/4/-; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8/4/-. Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 38; Soda Ash Rs. 7/4-; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29/8/-; Brown Sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 33/8/-; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 29/8-.
Prices per lb:—
Hydro Sulphide B. A. S. F. Rs. 0-8-9; Hydro Sulphide, English Re. 0-7-6; Aniline Salt, Electric Re. 0-6-1; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-3; Acetic Acid Re. 0-6-6. Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0-5-9.

—:o:—

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 4.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7½ p.c. 1933 Notes)	99-10-0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	78-10-0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	1-3-0
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45)	85-10-0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0-10-0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0-12-3
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0-11-0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5-15-0
French 5 p.c. Rentes	20-17-0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	106-0-0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1-3-0
India 3½ p.c. Sterling Stock	61-5-0
India 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	(85-5-0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	52-5-0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0-1-0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0-2-0
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0-13-0
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0-3-0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	4-0-0
Rangoon Electric Tram, & S. Ord.	1-16-0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0-5-0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½ p.c. Deb.	62-0-0
Tata Power 7½ p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48	99-10-0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	97-10-0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	103-0-0

(a) £10/ Shares, £5/ paid up.
Remarks:— n

"KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT."

—:o:—

Messrs. Gulab & Co.)
Karachi, July 1st,

Government Securities:—
This section has ruled dull and uninteresting with minor fluctuations. Both 3½ p.c. and 5 p.c. 1945-55 have recorded a meagre business. The 6 p.c. tax free bonds are still enquired for on investment account.

The following are the quotations:—

		Redn. Yld.
3½ p.c. Govt. Paper Ttxable	65-4	4.85
4 p.c. Conversion	,, 90-9	5.49
4 p.c. 1934-37	,, 89-12	5.39
4 p.c. 1960-70	,, 76-2	4.89
4½ p.c. 1934	,, 95-4	5.39
4½ p.c. 1955-64	,, 87-0	4.97
5 p.c. 1935	,, 97-10	4.97
		Redn. Yld.
5 p.c. 1929-47	95-4	4.95
5 p.c. 1939-44	96-4	4.89
5 p.c. 1933	100-4	4.89
5 p.c. 1945-55	101-4	4.93
6 p.c. 1930	100-4	4.93
6 p.c. 1931	101-7	4.75
6 p.c. 1932	102-8	4.81

Railway shares:—
Except a small buying for Larkhanas no business is reported in this section the prices remaining unchanged.
Electric Shares:—
There has been rather more doing in this section.
Karachi Electrics have been taken at Rs. 150/ x-d.; Hyderabads are wanted at Rs. 137/8. Ajmers still offer.
In the Tata Hydro groupe, Tata Hydro on liquidation touched Rs. 1115/ to close at Rs. 1123/; Andhras and Tata Power also declined in sympathy to Rs. 617/8 and 513/ but closed better at Rs. 620/ and 518/ respectively. In view of better earnings we consider the latter two scrips worth going in for round about the present prices.

Name of the Company.	Present Value.
Sind Lights	48-0-0
Sind Lighterage	135-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	86-0-0
Upper Sinds	72-0-0
Karachi Electrics	150-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	137-0-0
Ajmer Electrics	10-0-0
6 p.c. Karachi Port (Trust	104-0-0
Karachi Flour Mill	150-0-0
India Flour Mill	100-0-0
Century Flour Mill	80-0-0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

EXHIBITION OF SWADESHI

At a special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Deccan Merchants Association, it was decided to hold an Exhibition of pharmaceutical, medica., toilet and other goods in August. A Committee has been appointed for the purpose.

SINDHI MEETING.

A meeting of Sindhis of Bombay will be held at Malarbhai Hall Barbhai Mahla to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. to meet Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram.

—:o:—

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH IRON AND STEEL

The President, the Bombay Iron Merchants' Association writes:—

A special meeting of this Association was held on 30-6-1930 at the Association Hall and the following resolution was passed:—

"Itis resolved by the members of this Association to boycott all British Iron and Steel until Mahatma Gandhiji is released and national demands are satisfactorily met with by the Government".

All steps are being taken to make an effective boycott.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY FROM DELHI.

—: o :—

TO BE EDITED BY MR. HORNIMAN.

The "Riyasat," the illustrated Urdu weekly of Delhi has resumed publication; after nearly two months' suspension. It announces that very shortly it will publish an illustrated English weekly which will be edited by Mr. B. G. Horniman.

ASHADI EKADASHI IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Religion And Patriotism Join Hands.

The national flag played an important part in the celebration of Ashadi Ekadashi by the Hindus of Bombay on Sunday. Purely religious significance attaches to this annual event which is devoted by Hindus to prayers and fast during the day. Small processions of Hindus wend their way to the sea singing bhajan and after a bath, the devotees visit temples or Hindus shrines.

This year there was a marked change in the celebration of the Ekadashi. Thousands of Hindus marched to the Chowpaty sea shore in an endless stream, but instead of saying bhajans they shouted national slogans. The national flag was very conspicuous in every procession.

After a plunge in the sea the people visited the Congress House which has attained the sacredness of a shrine. After holding impressive demonstrations in the compound of the Congress House and raising cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" and other national slogans, they parted and went home.

FIGHTING LANCASHIRE ORDINANCE.

—:o:—

65 Volunteers Jailed In Three Days In Bombay.

The following is the list of volunteers arrested for foreign cloth shop picketing in Fort on Thursday (July 3).

Sheta Mothia; Yeshwant Mukund Karekar; Bhawarilal Bhagirath; Shanker Balu; Rawjee Hari; Gulam Rabani Abdul Hakeem; Somaji Krishnaji Chowan; Shiva Dayal Sharma; Atmaram Sheti; Mohan Jiva; Kundeba Mahadev; N. V. Raju; Shanker Dattaram; Ananta Sakharam; Desai; Bhagwan Parshram; Keshva Kamchandra; Shivram Ramji More; Jadhavji Raghunath; Siddappa; Appanna; Sukdev Sharma; Rambriksha Sing; A. V. Venkateshiah; Narothum Pragji; Bhikoo Sonu, and Yeshwant Ganesh.

ARRESTED ON FRIDAY.

The following is the list of volunteers arrested for foreign cloth shop picketing in Fort area on Friday (July 4).

Azizkhan Nezirmahamad (Captain); Rawjee Devjee; Pandu Maruthi; Lakshaman Gangaram; Sakharam Vittal; Yusuf Hassan; Santu Bhika; Gopal Vittal. Chandu Pua; Shridhar Laxuman; Raghunath Govind; Chabnath Zanduram; Lattaram Shibebhana; Ganapathi Vishram; Laxman Devji; Sadanand Shivram Julekar; Amritlal Hakamchand; Narayan Govind; Ganga Singh; Dinmahamad. Kasamali; Sherifkhan, and Naran Hakimchand.

ARRESTED ON SATURDAY.

The following list of volunteers arrested for Picketting foreign cloth shops in Fort on Saturday.

Usman Hassan; Nawajkhan Akbar Khan; Babaji Rama; Govind Mahadeva; Dharamsingh Narbharam; Hari Balaji; Rangildas Motilal; Maruti Pandu; Kashinath Vittal; Ramayya Venkappa; Subbanna Shetty, and Mannappa Manju.

CONGRESS "DRY" CAMPAIGN SUCCEEDS.

—:o:—

No Toddy Sales In "G" Ward.

VANAR SENA'S PROCESSION ON SUNDAY.

An impressive parade of the members of the "Vanar Sena" was held at the Gowalia Tank, Bombay on Sunday morning. About a thousand "Vanars" assembled and took part in the drill which lasted for half an hour. The parade came to an end with the "war cry" of "Vanar Sena Hup, Hup".

Another parade of several hundred "Kiddies" was also held at Madhav Baug.

NO MORE TODDY IN 'G' WARD.

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A meeting of all the Toddy Tappers in "G" Ward was held on Saturday at Dhuru Hall when Mrs. Snthabai Wengasarker presided. About 500 Toddy Tappers were present. The speakers were Messrs. Deo, Sahani, Pundiker, Naravane and others. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"We resolve from to-day that we will not tap or ask others to tap trees from which toddy is taken and those who defy the above resolution will be socially boycotted."

Their signatures were taken on the spot. A committee was appointed with Sjt. Narayan Sahani as Secretary.

LATHI CHARGES ON BOMBAY SCHOOL BOYS

—:o:—

Several Treated At Congress Hospital.

Messrs. P. D. Overseers, S. P. Shah and R. C. Shah who led a procession of students mainly drawn from the F. M. Patel School and Tutorial School, say that the procession came to the Universal High School. They asked the Principal to allow his students to join their procession. The Principal refused and soon after a party of police came on the scene and made a lathi charge. Several students received slight injuries while one student received serious injury. As a sequel to this incident, of the Universal High School, the students came out in a body and joined the processionists. The Principal later made peace with the students.

Several complaints have been lodged at the Congress House regarding police lathi charges on students' processions during the week. According to Mr. Pense, a College student, there was a police lathi charge on the 2nd instant, in front of Chuurchgate Station. Mr. Pense says:—

"A school boys' procession while passing near the B. B. & C. I. Churchgate Office was attacked by Sergeants with a posse of Police. The Police were waiting in lorries. The procession consisted mainly of boys, who were beaten with lathis resulting in injuries to more than five boys. At this unexpected attack the boys immediately dispersed. The Police left the place. After the Police left the place, the procession was again organised. Seeing this, the Sergeant and the Police who were withdrawing hurried back to the scene and began beating even boys who were sitting on the footpath. Four more were very seriously injured. A list is available of those who have been seriously wounded and taken to the Congress Hospital for treatment."

Dr. Vyas, who became an inmate of the Congress Hospital has made the following statement:—

"I was dispersing the crowd near the B. B. & C. I. Churchgate Office. One of the spectators cried 'Hai Hai' and at this the Police began to beat. 'I saw that one of the men had fallen down and I went there to give help when a Sergeant gave me a blow on my scalp. On an examination in the Congress Hospital it was found that I had received a 3' length wound on the back left side and also on the left fore ears.—Free Press.

VILE PARLE LEADER JAILED.

—: o :—

Ghatkoper Satyagrahi Arrested

(From Publicity Office, Vile Parle.)

VILE PARLE, July 5.

Sjt. B. J. Mahatre was arrested early this morning under section 117 I. P. C. and section 4 of ordinance No. 5 of 1930. He was brought before the Deputy Collector Mr. Kudav at the Bandra City Court and awarded 6 months' R. I. He will be given "B" Class. He was taken to Thana jail.

One more arrest has taken place at the Satyagraha Camp Ghatkoper of Sjt. Varajlal G. Parekh, a volunteer from Vile Parle Camp. Bhai Varajlal has been to Dharasana under the leadership of Seth Abdulla from Vile Parle and had received great injuries on his leg.

MORE TRIBUTES TO CONGRESS HOSPITAL

—:o:—

Sir Purshottamdas And Lady Petit Pay Visit To Institution.

Prominent among those who visited the Congress Free Hospital on Sunday were Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and a number of Parsi ladies.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in his remark says:—

"Visited this hospital to-day. It is an institution most eloquently significant of the feelings and sentiments in the country. I have no doubt it is fully appreciated by those who get relief in it and must be a striking testimony to those who visit it of the immense task before the country. It is an angelic piece of work by those who are working in it, and for it and is a humble but tangible proof of Bombay's wholehearted sympathy with those who sacrifice themselves for the National cause. I shall consider myself lucky if I can be of any use to the organisers of this Institution."

Lady Dinbai Dinshaw Petit along with other Parsi ladies like R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Cooverbai K Powvalla, Herabai, R. S. Powvala, Navajbai B. Mehta, Dina B. Mehta, and Soonie K. Powvala visited the Congress Hospital and have made the following remarks in the visit book.

"We were much struck by everything we saw at the Hospital today. The excellent humanitarian work done by the management for a noble and just cause is most admirable and leaves nothing to be desired. At the same time we can not help admiring the patient suffering and smiling faces of the poor martyrs of the Lathi Raj—the uncivilized and inhuman method of repression."

STUDENTS BROTHERHOOD DONATION.

The Students' Brotherhood has donated a sum of Rs. 779-6-0 to the Hospital. It has also sent another sum of Rs. 284-3 collected from the stall keepers in the Swadeshi Bazar at Madhav Baug.

Call To Desh Sevikas.

—:o:—

All the Desh Sevikas picketing the liquor shops are requested to be present at the Congress House, to-day (Monday) at 3-30 p.m. Only those Sevikas should come who picket liquor shops. The presence of those engaged in other work is not required.

CHARKA CLASS OPENED AT BANDRA.

—:o:—

Mrs. Bajaj Addresses Vanar Sena

At the opening of Charkha Class in Bandra a meeting was held under the presidentship of Ben Jankibai Bajaj. There were large number of children. The President suggested to the youthful enthusiasts that just as the monkeys helped Rama to conquer Rawanna, they must help Gandhiji by spinning the Charkha and not by shouting down the police.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas addressed the meeting and emphasised the points made by the president and urged the young boys to follow in Mahatmaji's footsteps and to prepare themselves for the service of the country.

Ratanben urged the boys to behave as gentlemen and to remember always their traditional courtesy. A class for men and boys will be held every day from 7-30 a.m. to 9 a.m. and for women from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and we hope the Class will be attended in large numbers.

Sevikas Success In forcing Liberal To National Flag.

—:o:—

The Sevikas sold a large number of flags in the city on Saturday. One enterprising and enthusiastic Sevika thought of selling flags outside the Blavatsky Lodge where an At Home was being given to Mr. Slocombe. She made a roaring trade and even the most sedate Liberals were induced or "intimidated" to wear the National Flag.

CONGRESS PROCESSION IN SANTA CRUZ & PARLE.

—:o:—

VILLE PARLE, July 6.

(Through Ville Parle Satyagraha Camp)

A procession consisting volunteers of Parle Camp and residents of Parle was organised this morning at 7-30 a.m. and another procession from Santa Cruz consisting of Vanar Sena, men and women joined this procession on the way. Thus the two processions went round the main roads of Parle singing national songs. On its return to the Camp a meeting was held when "Senapati" Abdulla Sheth delivered a speech pointing out the greatness and purity of Satyagrahis and condemned the Government's repressive policy. Printed copies ofthe resolution of the Working Committee regarding Police and Military in Gujarati and Marathi were then distributed in police lines in Parle and Bandra by the volunteers of the camp.

WHAT MAHATMA SAID TO DEPRESSED CLASS DELEGATE AT DANDI.

"Hindus Will Wipe Out Untouchability After Victory Of Civil Disobedience."

"TRUST NATIONAL INDIA," SAYS CHAIRMAN OF UNTOUCHABILITY CONFERENCE.

The No More Untouchability Conference met on Saturday evening at the Prathana Samaj Hall, Girgaum. Mr. G. B. Trivedi, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates. Mr. K. Natarajan in his presidential address referred to the Simon Report and sad that the recommendations of the Commission regarding the untouchables were not satisfactory. Though he did not favour the principle of separate electorates it would be better if some arrangement were made for the direct repreesentation of untouchables in the legislatures and the local bodies. After the formation of the Subjects Committee the Conference adjourned till Sunday.

On Sunday the Conference met at 9-0 a.m. when in all seven resolutions were passed. The first resolution condemned the practice of untouchability as unnatural, and undemocratic and demanded that untouchables should be allowed to make free use of wells, temples, etc.

The second resolution recommended that vigorous propaganda should be carried on to help the untouchables. It also advised the untouchables to raise the standard of their living. Another resolution supported Mr. Jayakar's Anti Untouchability Bill. In another resolution it was suggested that periodically intercommunal social funcsions should be organised. The last resolution appealed to high class Hindus not to enter such temples in which the socalled untouchables were denied the right of entry. This should be done as a mark of protest against orthodoxy and not as disrespect to Hinduism as such.

B. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S PRESIDENT'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Dhrajlal C. Modi, the President of the "War Council" of the B. P. C. C. attended the Congress on Sunday and addressed the audience. He assured them that thought due to the present struggle in which the Congress was engaged Congress workers could not do much for the removal of untouchability, the Congress always stood for its complete removal and as soon as their hands were free they would devote all their energies for the service of the untouchables.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The following address was delivered by Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Chairman Reception Committee of the "No More Untouchability Conference" at the Prathna Samaj Hall on Saturday.

This is a Conference of touchable Hindus met to devise ways and means to remove the blot of untouchability from the Hindu Community. To-day nationalism inspires every Indian from the young to the old both men and women Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and Indian Christians. To-day our volunteers and Desh Sevikas are out to spread the message of temperance and Swadeshi in the country. To-day 3,000 of our country men and women are in jails. To-day the traders, clerks and workmen are sympathetic to the national cause. Big processions, miles long move about without disturbing public peace. All this proves beyond doubt that the country is ready to follow Mahatmaji's programme and fulfil his conditions of attaining Swaraj.

UNTOUCHABILITY: AN ITEM IN MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME

One of these conditions is the removal of untouchability. Mahatmaji has declared times without number that there can be no Swara; with the stigma of untouchability on the Hindu Community. The whole energy and resources of Congress are devoted to Civil disobedience. You know that two workers of the Depressed Class Mission Society of Poona waited on Mahatmaji at Dandi in April last and requested him to persuade the Hindu Community to solve the question of untouchability before launching the Civil Disobedience Campaign. Mahatmaji replied that the question was as dear to him as any other of national importance. He had done his best so far and he felt that the Hindu Community would be better fitter to solve it after the Civil Disobedience campaign was successfully terminated. I agree with Mahatmaji's view.

A DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY CANNOT TOLERATE UNTOUCHABILITY.

The present national struggle is one of purification. It will create a favourable atmosphere for the solution of our many social evils. The struggle has removed the backwardness of our sisters. Even pardah ladies have discarded their pardah and their shyness. Hindus and Mahomedans are fraternising, non-Brahmins and Depressed Classes have given their quota and the pioneer and the founder of the Depressed Class Mission Society of India. I mean Mr. Vithal Ramji Shinde threw himself into the national struggle and went to jail in spite of his old age and ill-health. Why should Depressed Classes fear that Nationalist India will tolerate this national blot any longer?

TAKE YOUR CASE TO CONGRESS

Let nobody fear the Nationalist India will keep down 70 millions of her people as untouchables. The Muslims are vociferous and clamour for a greater share in administration. The depressed classes are equal to them in number but they are uneducated backward and dumb. H. R. B. Raja, Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Gowai and others put their case before the Congress and the country and if they are reasonable they would be supported.

GREAT MEN WHO PREACHED UNTOUCHABILITY.

This conference is held to support the assurance given by Mahatmaji to these classes. It is held to keep this question alive in the midst of the Civil Disobedience struggle and to create a favourable atmosphere for the consideration the demands of these classes. Those who demand justice and freedom from the foreign rulers must do justice to their kith and kin. Late Mr. G. K. Gokhale asked India 20 years ago to turn the search light inward. Swami Vivekanand made a pregnant remark when he said that by suppressing these classes we Hindus have suppressed ourselves. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar put it in still better form when he said that raising the Depressed Classes we raise ourselves Maharaja Gaikwar, Lala Lajpat Rai and Swami Shradhanand laid equal emphasis on the importance of this question. But surpassing all this is the boldness with which Pandit Malaviya has taken up this cause, although he is the upholder of the Varnashram Dharma.

SANATANISTS!—RELAX YOUR RIGIDITY.

The depressed classes are not beyond the pale of Hinduism. They are worshippers of Ram and Krishna who showed special favour to Shabri and Vidur. Would their idols to-day in Mahadev Bag, Narnarayan and Jaoba Temples, if they can speak out their minds, tolerate this social boycott of these classes? Let Sanatanis pause and think. Let them hear the wisewards of Shankaracharya Kurtakoti their own religious head. Let them think of India's fair name being reviled in England and America by Miss Mayo and writers of her class who exploit this social injustice to run us down in international politics. In the name of Mahatmaji, Lala Lajpat Rai Shradhanandji and other nationl workers this Conference appeals to Sanatani Hindus to relax their rigidity for the sake of the national cause.

SUPPORT JAYAKAR'S BILL.

We appeal equally to the depressed classes not to be impatient. Let them trust the National India. Let them accept Mahatmaji's assurance that after this struggle is over he and his Satyagrahis will fight their battle and get their social grievance redressed. Even now the President of the Depressed Class Mission Society of India I mean, Mr. M. R. Jayakar has introduced a bill in the next session of the Legislative Assembly for the removal of untouchability. The bill will be circulated for public opinion and this Conference here and workers for this cause in other provinces will have to canvass support for this bill. For these reasons the conveners of this Conference have called this sitting. We welcome the Englishman's sympathy but we cannot be tools in their hands to obstruct the progress of the national struggle. It is our domestic question and we know how to solve it by appealing to the Hindu's proverbial generosity of heart. May God guide us in our efforts and may He give us strength to do justice to His suppressed children.

LIQUOR SELLER AS M.L.C.

—:o:—

KALOL, July 5.

In Dohad the picketing of liquor shops is going on vigorously. The licensee of Dohad liquor shop, Khan Saheb Manekji Furdoonji, the President of Dohad Municipality has been elected as the Member of the Legislative Council in place of Mr. Waman Mukadam who has been given 2 years' rigorous gaol.

Mr. Ramanlal was arrested yesterday for instigating the police, under sub-section 3 of section 22 of 1922 Police Act. Nine picketers of liquor shops are arrested and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. But picketing is to continue in Dohad.

MUSLIMS CONFERENCE AT SIMLA CONCLUDES.

(Continued from page 1.)

ral basis, that the election to Provincial Legislatures should be by system of separate electorates and that provinces should have provincial autonomy, we are emphatically of the opinion that the minimum demands of the Muslim community, as embodied in resolutions of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference at Delhi, have not been met by the Commission.

While reiterating these demands we have no hesitation in saying that elections to Federal Assembly and Council of State should be through separate electorate. While expressing no opinion at this stage whether election to either Chamber of Central Legislature should be by direct or indirect election, we are definitely opposed to the system of proportional representation as suggested by the Commission. We are emphatically of the opinion that Muslims should be guaranteed minimum per cent. of seats both in Federal Assembly and Council of State.

PLEBISCITE.

If at any time the Muslims of any province decide by plebiscite of 2/3 majority to do away with separate electorates they should be allowed to do so and the opposition of other communities to such demand should not prevent their abolition.

Provincial autonomy should be real and should not be whittled down by unlimited overriding powers of governors. All ministers should be non-official and should be elected, the ministry being jointly responsible to the Legislature.

GUARANTEED MAJORITY WANTED.

Muslims must be guaranteed majority in Bengal and Punjab. While the Simon Commission have maintained Hindu majority in six provinces, they have deprived Muslims of Bengal and Punjab of their majority.

While agreeing with the Commission that there are strong reasons for separation of Sind from Bombay, we are unable to agree with their suggestion that the question of immediate separation should be considered later. We are emphatically of the opinion that Sind should be separated from Bombay without further delay.

FRONTIER PROPOSALS INADEQUATE.

While realising that the Commission concede grant of reforms to the N.W.F. Province we are strongly of opinion that these proposals are entirely inadequate and we are emphatically of the opinion that the N.W.F. Province should have the same measure of reforms as is granted to other provinces of India.

We are strongly of opinion that Baluchistan should be guaranteed full provincial autonomy possessing the same powers as are enjoyed by other provinces.

The Simon Commission has made no adequate provision for representation of Muslims in the public services of the country or cabinets of the provinces and in the centre. In our opinion it is essential to the stability and success of any Constitution that may be framed that the Muslim community should be guaranteed adequate and effective representation in all cabinets and public services of the country and a provision to this effect must form part of the Constitution.

This meeting has noted with regret that demand for representation of Muslims on all statutory self-governing bodies, universities and other bodies created by law and proposals for protection of education, culture, and language of Muslims as well their law and charitable endowments have not been discussed by the Commission in volume two of their report. We feel extremely disappointed at the failure of the Commission to provide for effective guarantees for carrying out these safeguards. We are emphatically of the opinion that these safeguard should be fundamental part of the Constitution.

ARMY PROPOSALS CONDEMNED.

We are unable to agree with the proposal of the Simon Commission regarding the army. We are greatly disappointed at the failure of the Commission to make effective provision for speedy Indianisation of the army and the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst. We feel that the Commission have ignored the genuine desires and aspirations of Indians of all parties on this subject and are strongly of opinion that in any scheme of Indianisation of army that may be proposed by any party an adequate and effective representation of the Muslims in all grades of military service and other fighting forces such as navy and air force must be guaranteed to them by law.

We are strongly of opinion that Finance Commerce Railways and Posts and Telegraphs in the Central Government should be in the hands of Indian Ministers responsible to the federal assembly. We do not agree with the proposals of the Commission which confer greater powers on the Governor-General as we believe they are inconsistant with parliamentary form of Government. We are strongly of opinion that time has arrived when all subjects of common concern should be transferred to Central Legislature subject to safeguards in respect of army, foreign affairs and Indian States for transitional period.—A. P.

AMBASSADOR TO WEST

—:o:—

Aga Khans Willingness To Serve Muslims.

SIMLA, July 5.

The following cable from His Highness the Aga Khan was read at the meeting of the Executive Board of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference to-day:—"I now and have always considered myself as unofficial ambassador to the West of the Muslim general opinion. Whatever view the great majority of Moslems decide as necessary to safeguard the future individuality and freedom of Islam in India, those decisions will be loyally and energetically carried out by me as was done in the Minto-Morley time and from the Balkan Wars till the treaty of Lausane for Turkey.

The advise I venture to give is that Moslem majority opinion should insist on Government not artificially weakening the Moslem case by sending representatives of microscopic minorities to the Round Table Conference as Moslem representatives, as also that give and take and readiness to sacrifice faction opinion should be shown and general consensus of Moslem opinion should carry out opinion for coming changes. I am ready to serve the majority policy."—A. P.

3 LAKH SWADESHI PLEDGES IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 1.)

tionalist and Capitalistic outlook and if they really wanted to show that they had sympathy with the National movement he asked them to give up the use of foreign cloth personally, not to buy anything British for the requirements of their mills and factories and to stop trading in other British goods.

Concluding Mr. Patel made a fervent appeal to the audience to take a pledge not to buy any cloth for one year to give up the use of all foreign cloth, and to boycott all British goods. If they did it and carried on the struggle at the present speed having faith in God who was directing the movement he assured them that victory would be theirs.

LONAVALA OBSERVES HARTAL.

—:o:—

Protest Against Motilalji's Arrest.

(From A Correspondent).

LONAVALA, July 3.

The news of Pandit Motilalji's arrest was received here early in the morning the next day. As a protest against this action of Government a spontaneous hartal observed.

By 8 o'clock the city wore a deserted appearance. All the schools were empty as students abstained from attending classes.

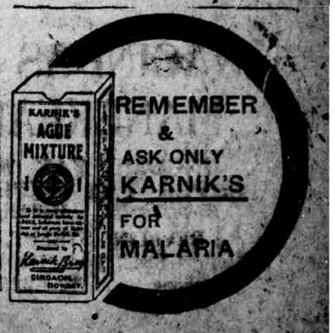
All classes of people joined hands to make the hartal a complete success.

A big procession was formed and marched through the whole of the city singing national songs. In the evening a public meeting was held at the Nandekar Hall, when Shrijut S. M. Mohin President Town Congress Committee, presided. Speeches were made by Sarijuts. Chitale, Shirodkar, Abdul Rajak and others condemning the action of the Government, congratulating Panditji and exhorting the people to boycott British Goods and take to Khaddar.

Bhendi Bazar Relief Fund.

The total amount collected so far is Rs. 1,327, Mr. Rawjee, the Vice President of the Ismailia Jamat has contributed Rs. 151 towards the Fund. Contribution over Rs. 10 will be acknowledged in these columns. Further donations should be forwarded to the Secretaries, Bhendi Bazar Victim Relief Fund, C/o. the Congress Free Hospital, Khetwadi.

	Rs.
Mr. I. M. Rawjee List II,	151
Mr. Ali Md. Gulam Hossain	100
Mr. Chotoobhai A. Vakil	51
Mr. A. Kalidas	10
Mr. J. Buni	10
Mr. K. A. Baryaria	10
Mr K. Pragji	20
Mr. Gangoobai Gopada	10
Mr. and Mrs. Suthankar	10
Mr. Suleman Osman	11
Bhalchandra and Co.	11
Mr. Ranchordas Parbhudas	10
Bai Parvatibai	20
Mrs. C. Moreshwar Rao	10



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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1930.

UNITED FRONT.

—:o:—

"The prisoner of Yerawada knows that Parsis will never allow the national struggle to wane in Bombay", said the Sardar addressing a meeting of Parsis on Saturday. The meeting was held in celebration of the arrest and conviction of Mrs Perin Captain. It was a largely attended meeting and was followed by a procession which, significantly enough, included, among other prominent Parsis, Lady Petit, Lady Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy, Mrs. H. P. Mody and Mrs. Talyarkhan. The processionists marched to Dadabhai Naoroji's statue and laid a wreath at its feet. That wreath was a message, a message of congratulations that the Flag first unfurled by him was kept flying by his grand-daughter. It was also a promise on behalf of the Parsi community that the flag would not be lowered. Saturday's meeting and procession are a proof, if any proof were needed, that the Parsis will never fail the national struggle. Nor will the Christians, who met at Blavatsky Lodge on the same day and definitely decided to identify themselves with the national movement by forming Christian Nationalist Party to work side by side with the Congress. As Miss Ida Dickinson suggested, was the duty of every Christian to join the nationalist movement for the immediate emancipation of his Motherland. It was a duty since, in the words of the President Mr. Terence Guido, "the present Government's only aim was the perpetuation of British domination." This truth about the nature of relationship between Britain and India has now been amply realised by all the minorities.

Much used to be made of Muslim aloofness from the national cause, and more used to be promised to the community as a reward therefor. Muslim aloofness was not a reality. A large body of nationalist Muslims was always with the Congress and later, an equally large body, following the splendid and patriotic lead of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, came back to the national fold. Muslim aloofness was largely a myth invented by interested parties and sustained by what Doctor Ansari—whose emergence from his self-imposed retirement we heartily welcome—calls a "band of the faithful which had foregathered under the banner of the spiritual Muslim leader at Delhi" in January 1929. The band that "had spurned even to enter paradise with the help of its brown neighbours, for it was promised a higher heaven by the alien white arch-angel Gabriel", has again foregathered at Simla under an equally spiritual leadership. It has sampled the gift brought by the white arch-angel. It has refused it, but hesitatingly. Unfortunately it still believes in the promise of a higher heaven and all sorts of impossible boons. It has not learnt the lesson of "In ham raft o an ham raft", indeed, it would not care even if "Dar pai janan jan ham raft". It would stake the real interests of the whole community in chasing what is no more than a wild goose. False leadership has led Muslims, as Dr. Ansari says "into a sad plight" for no fault of the community.

The heart of the Muslim community is sound. The mass is for nationalism. The tragedy is that this "band of the faithful" for its own purposes makes too much noise and misrepresents the Mussalmans. What is wanted is that 'false leadership" must be exposed. And we venture to suggest to Dr. Ansari that he is one of those Mussalmans who can do it for he commands the confidence of both the Hindus and the Mussalmans. To-day both the communities are waiting for some one to bring them together finally and in a body. Speaking as President of the Congress representing India's 7,000 villages, Sriyut Vallabhbhai Patel declared openly and frankly in a speech on Saturday that the majority communities would thousand times prefer to be ruled by the minority communities than by foreigners. No assurance could be more unequivocal and we have no doubt that the response to it will be as unequivocal and thorough. For, let it not be forgotten that the Prisoner of Yerawada expects that no community will ever allow the national struggle to wane in India.

FALSE ALARM.

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During his short stay in Bombay, Srijut Vallabhbhai Patel, the Acting President of the Congress, made a number of outspoken speeches in which he advised the students and the businessmen of this city to do their duty by the country. He put before them in clear perspective what was expected of them in these critical times when the whole nation was carrying on a non-violent struggle to win freedom. He paid a tribute to the contribution to the national cause the mercantile community had already made, but in straightforward language asked them to realise that their prosperity depended upon the prosperity of the Indian peasants who form more than 70 per cent. of India's population. The successful conduct of "brokerage" operations will not relieve the peasant's penury. The average peasant suffers from a system of land revenue taxation which prevents him from ever hoping to be free of debt or from enjoying two meals a day. To him and to the mercantile community, too, true prosperity cannot come unless India becomes mistress in her own house.

This plain talk has been seized upon by the "Evening News of India" to denounce Srijut Patel as having "libelled" Bombay "outrageously" and by the "Indian Daily Mail" for reading him a grandmotherly lecture on the harm of growing rhetorical. The evening gramophone of the "Times of India" seeks in its Saturday's article to convince the commercial community of this city that the Congress President is full of "hatred" towards it. it makes the outrageous assertion that "Mr. Patel is angry because Bombay has hitherto declined to submit itself wholly and unreservedly to dictation from Gujerat." This is a mischievous commentary upon Srijut Patel's speeches, but Bombay's Indian business community is far too shrewd to fall a victim to this patent desire of the Anglo-Indian Press to create a schism in the Indian commercial opinion. The "Indian Daily Mail" desires Srijut Patel to remember that "peasant and trader, worker and capitalist have all to work out the country's salvation" and warns him that "in this task there is no room for recrimination". Srijut Patel hardly needs the platitudinarian advice that all must work for the country's salvation and it is unjust to criticise him for having indulged in "recrimination". He did not. He did what was essentially necessary he should do. He asked the businessmen of Bombay to appreciate the point that, if they helped in making India free, Bombay would be "as prosperous as London, New York and Berlin." And he rightly urged them "to take a leading part in the struggle for freedom." They have already done much in making the boycott of British goods successful, but greater success and greater prosperity await them if they realise that Swadeshi shipping, Swadeshi banking and insurance, a currency policy which will serve India's needs and not that of foreigners, and a system of economic protection which will stimulate indigenous industry can only become practicable if they contribute much more effectively than they are doing now to the national struggle. The labours of the "Shipping Committee" formed in Bombay recently, the efforts of the various mercantile associations that have resolved, even at great pecuniary loss, to cancel orders to British firms, will be crowned with success and indigenous industry revived, only if the mercantile community stands shoulder to shoulder with the Congress.

BRITISH OPINION.

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It is a pity that even now Britain, although she realises the intensity of India's feelings against the Simon Report, does not understand——or does she refuse to understand?——the real inwardness of the reason that has led to its unanimous rejection. The Tory weekly journal, "Spectator", asks Indians to realise that the report has advocated a definite advance towards provincial autonomy". The Liberal "Nation" finds its conscience satisfied with the "boldness" with which the Commissioners have dealt with Government in the Provinces. We are called upon to agree that "the immediate interest of the Commissioners is a right attempt to build up Self-Government in the Provinces before embarking on violent changes." Indians are assured by the "Spectator" of the "existence of wide sympathy with their legitimate aspirations." We are, in short, required—and as the "New Statesman" suggests at least the Moderates are required—to clap our hands and otherwise go into ecstasies over the great goodness of the Simon Commission and the wideness of sympathy in England. Incidentally we are mildly warned against the dangers of missing the present opportunity of securing some improvements in the Simon Report.

We are expected to do all this otherwise we are threatened with the challenge that "Indian opinion should suggest a workable alternative." The challenge is plausible enough if, as is the case, the real basis of Indian opposition to the Simon Scheme is ignored. The Simon Scheme is not only bad in so far as it is capable of improvements here and there by means of "a workable alternative." It is bad and absolutely unacceptable because, to quote Sir Albion Banerjee, it is a "negation of Dominion Status." It is bad in its basic conception, for it rules out what India really demands—immediate freedom. The question of a "workable alternative" to the Simon Commission, therefore, does not arise. The point has been missed by Sir Francis Young-husband also. He seeks to solve the problem of India by letting India herself decide whether she would remain within the Empire "when responsible Self-Government is achieved." It would be little consolation to India to find from the "preamble to the new Government of India Act" that she would be free to remain within or go out of the Empire if and "when responsible Self-Government is achieved." What India demands is immediate "substance of Independence" which, incidentally, carries with it the constitutional right to go out of the Empire.

Meanwhile we cannot help noticing the formal birth of the Indian Empire Society. Speaking at its inauguration Lord Sumner, the Chairman, virtually repudiated pledges given by Britain regarding India. Lord Brentford, otherwise the famous "Jix" and Lord Meston defended the Simon Report, the latter characterising the proposals as having been "stretched to the limit of practical sympathy". Lord Meston wants in the name of "our work in India", that the attack on the Report must be repelled while that notorious dis-hard, "Jix" would fight any suggestion of evolving a new constitution at the Round Table Conference "at all costs to the bitter end." The Society has justified its objections, one of which is "to ensure a continuous recruitment to the Public Services of an adequate British element." But it started a little too late. For, those in India whose cause it is to espouse have already won the battle and won it decisively.

IS THIS FAIR JOURNALISM.

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Immediately on his arrival in Bombay, Srijut Patel was approached by the "Indian Daily Mail" for an intervew, and the interview he gave to that journal appeared in full in its columns. The "Times of India" gave a short, garbled account of this interview, and its version makes it appear that Srijut Patel had only an individual complaint to make regarding the treatment of political prisoners. He promptly wrote to the "Times of India" protesting against this unfair journalism but our contemporary has not had so far the decency of publishing the whole letter. As the "Times of India" is the only paper allowed to prisoners in jail, its mischievous account of what Srijut Patel said in his interview with the "Indian Daily Mail" is likely to cause his erstwhile colleagues in Sabarmati Jail to misunderstand his attitude. We are informed that the principle for which he and his fellow political prisoners stood was that all of thm should be given a uniform diet. The A class prisoners were told that they would be allowed only A class food according to rules. Then all the A and B class prisoners elected to have the C class ordinary prisoners food. But the jail authorities refused to grant their request. The accounts regarding hunger strike in Sabarmati Jail are misleading. And by the way, how is it that the Director of Information has been silent so long regarding this question of diet for political prisoners? Are we to understand that Government are unable to meet the allegations made in Mr. A. V. Thakkar's letter?

IGNORING REAL ISSUE.

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Faced with the harassing problem of growing unemployment in Britain, on the solution of which depends largely their popularity with the working class voter, the MacDonald Government are taking advantage of their understanding with Mr. Lloyd George and the Liberal group. Under the benediction of the Liberal leader proposals will be introduced in the Commons for sanctioning expenditure of considerable sums on public works. The idea is to provide relief in necessitous areas but the MacDonald Government forget that so long as the, Indian boycott of British goods lasts, it will mean a considerable amount of unemployment for British workers. The boycott of British textiles has already affected Lancashire very considerably. It is sure to be successfully extended to other articles of British manufacture. Unless the British people come to an understanding with the Indian people and agree to the Indian demand for genuine Home Rule they will not get rid of the spectre of unemployment. It will be foolish on their part to ignore the real issue.

OLLA PODRIDA.

PUNDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

(BY NOVALIS.)

In Bombay Pundit Motilal Nehru was asked whether it was likely that he would be invited to the Round Table Conference. He replied that it was more likely that he would be invited to one of His Majesty's many prisons. The invitation came directly on his return to Allahabad.

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There was a time when Pundit Motilal was a 'persona gratissima' with the Government. At the social functions in his house and extensive grounds, when he dispensed lavish hospitality, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces was a familiar figure. His earnings were large and so were his spendings, and his mare 'Bijli', a splendid trotter, was admired by the Governor himself.

* * * *

Politics did not attract him. I hink he attended the Congress for the first time in 1905 at Benares when Gokhale presided. Pundit Motilal presided over the first United Provinces Provincial Conference held at Allahabad in 1906. At the Calcutta Congress of 1907 when Dadabhai Naoroji presided for the third time over the deliberations of the Congress and announced the famous doctrine of Swaraj, were first heard the mutterings of the storm that broke out at Surat next year, and Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, who has played many parts in his time and is now unctuously blessing the Report of the Simon Commission, made a violent attack on Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Rupert of debate, who parried the attack with the ease of a master and then drove his point home to the utter discomfiture of his assailant. Very different from the hoarse hysterics of Mr. Pal was the calm strength of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, cast in heroic mould, who allowed himself to be persuaded by Gokhale and others. What threatened to be a crisis was averted by the delegates from the United Provinces, 200 strong, who led by Pundit Motilal Nehru, stepped into the breach and resolutely preventing a split.

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The boy Jawaharlal had been sent to England for education. He is the only son of Pundit Motilal who gave him a large allowance so that the lad lacked for nothing. Still the letters that he wrote home to his father were disquieting Pundit Motilal spoke to me more than once that he was feeling anxious for the boy who was developing strong political and patriotic views. What happened afterwards is now a matter of common knowledge: the son won the father over to his views. Motilal's heart and intellect are wonderfully receptive.

* * * *

Guests were always welcome at Anand Bhavan and Pundit Motilal kept an open table. On one occasion Mr. Nevinson, brilliant writer and "raconteur", was his guest and some friends had been invited to meet him at dinner. The broken-up Surat Congress was under discussion. Mr. Nevinson, who had been an eye-witness, made light of the incident and said such incidents were inevitable in national movements. He then told a story of Nawab Salimulla of Dacca, his brocades and his jewels, which sent the assembled guests into paroxysms of laughter.

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Then came Pundit Motilal's association with Mahatma Gandhi, his renouncement of his profession and his whole-hearted devotion to the service of his country. Professional engagements had frequently brought him and Mr. C. R. Das together and now they became intimate co-workers in a higher and nobler cause. The culmination came in 1921, when the enrolment of Congress volunteers was declared unlawful; Mr. C. R. Das and Pundit Motilal defied the order and both went to prison.

* * * *

A later phase was the schism in the Congress itself and the formation of the Swaraj Party. Pundit Motilal was the leader of that party in the Legislative Assembly down to the end of 1929, when the Congress passed the Independence Resolution and called upon all Congress members of legislative bodies to resign.

* * * *

Nominally the Leader of the Opposition, Pundit Motilal dominated the Legislative Assembly by his towering personality, his ability as a politician, his unrivalled skill as a Parliamentarian, his repeated victories over the Government. The ablest official members were pigmies compared with him.

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From the Legislative Assembly to the prison now seems a natural transition. How many members of the Assembly and different Legislative Councils are in gaol and how many others will follow? Pundit Jawaharlal knew what would happen when he nominated his father as his successor. But there are no broken reeds now among the leaders and followers. They will dare all and suffer all. For the cravens we must look elsewhere, among the wise ones who are tenderly looking after their skins and their purses.

* * * *

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is a

(Continued on page 8.)

THE PICKETING ORDINANCE.

A FUTILE MEASURE.

(By MANEKLAL VAKIL.)

Apart from the misuse of the Ordinance by the Bombay Police authorities, which was exhibited by them in their working of it on the very first day, i.e., the 16th June, and which has been condemned immediately by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, it is very difficult to resist a scathing critiuism of the Ordinance, as it has been framed, as well as the policy underlying it.

MOST FUTILE.

The Ordinance is the most futile one that can be devised against ordinary picketing of shops selling foreign goods or liquor. Of course, the Viceroy states in the statement "it is no part of the duty of my Government, and certainly it is not their desire, to take steps against any legitimate movements directed to these ends. They are anxious to see the promotion of indigenous Indian industries, and it is perfectly legitimate for any person in advocacy of this object, to urge the use of Indian goods to the utmost extent of which Indian industry is capable. Nor have I anything but respect for those who preach the cause of temperance." He further adds that the powers given by the Ordinance "will not be used to impede or interfere with the legitimate promotion of any economic movement which has for its object the furtherance of indigenous enterprise, nor will they be exercised in regard to any genuine labour dispute unconnected with political objects." Persuasion and preaching are considered even by the Viceroy to be legitimate, but he desires to stop molestation or intimidation of buyers and sellers under the plea of protecting "the natural freedom of those who may wish to sell and those who may wish to buy." If this is the object of the Ordinance it will certainly fail to achieve its purpose. Buyers and sellers are not coy maidens who are molested by persuasive picketers, though the shop-keepers may find it inconvenient to lose their business. Neither of them can be intimidated by picketers who generally appeal to their sense of patriotism and obtain a response from the other side out of shame and disgrace and not out of fear. But the real effect, whether intended or not by the Viceroy, of the operation of the Ordinance will be an attempt at repression of the National Movement by the arrest and imprisonment of a large number of picketers for whom there will not be enough room in jails and, therefore, in the alternative, of the organising leaders of the Congress movement and, like all acts of repression adopted during the last few months, this will also fail to bring about a calmer atmosphere and political contentment which are the pre-requisites of a peaceful negotiation on a footing of equality between two parties whose economic interests are irreconcilably conflicting until Britain gives up its policy of exploitation in India. Mr. Wedgewood Benn already warned the House of Commons in his last cleverly vague and unconvincing speech that the days of exploitation are gone and such a policy must be given up as far as the future is concerned.

"MOLESTATION."

The offence of molestation is made cognizable and non-bailable by the police while the Magistrate is to entertain no complaint by a private party but only complaints made in writing by police officers. Satyagrahis do not offer defence and if the Magistrates do not merely rely upon the police officers as they should not, they should in cases of molestation ask the police to produce witnesses who

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Response To Repression.

Repression only feeds the national movement. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has already joined the Working Committee. A Free Press cable says that Doctor Besant has followed up her speech appealing to the Liberals to rally round the Congress, by offering her services to the Acting President of the Congress. And most significant of all is the challenge of the "Muslim Outlook" of Lahore, a paper that has always championed the communalist cause and has consistently opposed the Congress and the national movement. "If the Government", says the paper, "continues to follow its present policy, the day cannot be far off when the majority community and the minorities will ignore their differences, great as they are, and will unite in fighting the Government."

A Warning To Communalists.

The fact is that differences, however great, have already been ignored by the mass of the "minorities". The difficulty is the handful of self-constituted guardians of Muslim interests, who misrepresent the temper of their community. Assembled at Simla these gentlemen, incapable and unworthy of representing the mass of Muslims, are doing what they can to harm the true interests of their community by helping in the policy of "divide and rule". It is time they realised the mischief of their attitude and also their duty—both to their country and community—in the face of Government's war on Indian national aspirations. For, as the "Muslim Outlook" says: "We have no doubts whatever as to the result of this struggle. It can end only in one way—in the ultimate defeat of the Government."

The "Pioneer" Deplores.

"Pundit Malaviya has served his country well for many years, too well to deserve the fate that he is courting." Thus wails the "Pioneer". The "Pioneer" had evidently regarded Malaviyaji as among those "Nationalist politicians who still retain a love for their country", politicians who would "restore peace and harmony in view of the approaching Round Table Conference." To betray his love for his country by traitorously joining the Working Committee is really making "an unfortunate gesture". We also "deplore the "Pundit's decision"—for the sake of Government and Anglo-India. But Malaviyaji has something to console himself with. When he meets with "the fate that he is courting", no Winterton will be able to flaunt in the face of his opponents a nation's indifference. The "Pioneer" itself has "barked", and that too even before the event. And the "Pioneer" "loves" India. We wonder what Anglo-Indian tears will be shed at Doctor Besant's betrayal of her adopted country.

Seeing Through The Game.

The Iraquis have seen through the game. The proposed agreement between Britain and Iraq with its assurance on behalf of Britain that Iraq is, in effect, independent, that it will be admitted to the League of Nations in 1932, if in the meanwhile Iraquis behave themselves and Britain can certify at Geneva their good behaviour and that all that Britain demands is the modest provision of three strategic air bases has raised a chorus of derisive protest in the Iraqui Press. If the MacDonald Government are truly anxious to deal justly with the problem of British relations with Iraq, they should do it in a thoroughly straightforward manner. Any attempt to hoodwink the people of Iraq is bound to fail. The bargain which they hope to conclude with the present Government of the country has already been repudiated by the Iraquis.

PERIN CAPTAIN.

—:o:—

Perin, peerless pearl of womanhood,
Entombed behind a prison gate,
Reveal us whole your grandsire's soul!
Indignant, like him, o'er India's fate,
Nobly strive you for her good.

Clever, earnest, bold and true,
All your crime, a patriot you;
Prison is your only due,
To the cultured British view!
All replete with Mahatma's lore,
India's daughter to your core,—
New hopes of Freedom shine thro' your prison door!

"SEVIKA."

DR. ANSARI SPEAKS.

"FALSE LEADERSHIP HAS LED MUSLIMS INTO A SAD PLIGHT"

Dr. M. A. Ansari has issued the following statement:—

I have been urged by numerous friends to break the silence I had imposed on myself since my retirement from the Congress Executive, due to my differences with the policy and programme adopted at the Lahore sessions of the Congress. I must state, however, that in spite of the differences the confidence which my colleagues in the Congress Working Committee still reposed in me, gave me many opportunities to place my views before them. I have fully availed myself of this advantage on several important occasions.

Briefly stated, my contentions were that the Congress should have fully utilised the peace offer made by the Viceroy that it should not have closed the door against further negotiations by changing the Congress creed and that it should not have declared war by calling the country to launch upon a campaign of mass civil disobedience. Further it should not have shelved the solution of the minority question. My reasons for holding these views were that we were not ready for a country-wide mass movement of this nature; that there were great chances of the non-violent campaign being submerged by breaking out of violence and, lastly, that the only sanction necessary for the success of a non-violent campaign, i.e., Hindu-Muslim-Sikh unity, was wanting.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Having had unique opportunities of making intimate study of this question for a number of years, I felt convinced that in spite of the apparently formidable obstacles in the way, it was within practical possibility at the time to achieve it, if another concerted and earnest effort was made in that direction. The settlement of this question would have given us unique position and power both in the country and outside. It would have been impossible to withstand a united demand made on behalf of every section of the people of India at the Round Table Conference. In the eventuality, however, of such a demand having been turned down, a campaign of independence stated by a united India would have had the moral support of the world public opinion and the combined political and material support of the entire Indian people. These views were placed for the last time before the Working Committee of the Congress, on the very eve of starting the campaign of civil disobedience. They were given full consideration, but were not found acceptable.

METHODS OF "FRIGHTFULNESS".

What followed after the memorable march of Mahatma Gandhi to Dandi for breaking the salt laws, is public property. In the beginning, absence of any interference on the part of the Government apparently took the wind out of Mahatma Gandhi's sails. But the movement gathered strength and volume steadily as, forced by the clamour of British people and the Press, the Government of India began to interfere with it. From simple, and in places polite, obstruction in the beginning, the agents of the Government gradually adopted harsher methods, which later developed into harrassment and wholesale arrests of the leaders and mass assaults on and beating with lathis of the rank and file of civil resisters. And now it has culminated into Black and Tan methods of regular frightfulness. The assaults have become most violent, causing some time multiple and serious injuries, the lathi play has become merciless, continued sometimes even when the unfortunate victim has fallen down in an unconscious state; there are inhuman and at times indecent treatment reported by reliable eye-witnesses; innumerable cases of belabouring of passers-by or innocent spectators, including women and children, have been authentically reported; shooting down gatherings of peaceful people with least provocation often without any warning or with insufficient warning, is being resorted to; rule by promulgation of emergency laws, rule by Ordinances and rule by martial law, are be coming normal. All the time the spirit of resistance shown by the people all over the country and their adherence to non-violence, often in the face of gravest provocation, has been beyond all expectations. Sporadic cases of violence on the part of the people, most reprehensible though they were undoubtedly, have been rare. The lateest communique issued by the Government of India, declaring the Congress Working Committee, an unlawful body and arresting the President and the General Secretary of the Congress, contains a confession by the Government of the campaign of civil disobedience having completely succeeded in its objects. It is also an evidence of the mastery of the forces of reaction in the Council of the Viceroy, over those of sober and clear-sighted statesmanship.

The recommendations of the Simon Commission, though not altogether unexpected, have shocked entire India by their unabashed retrograde character and their openly reactionary nature. There has been a well-deserved chorus of general condemnation from every section of the people. No one is prepared to touch them even with a pair of tongs. Even the easy-going loyalist has been rudely shaken out of his complacent and blind loyalty.

DISILLUSIONED.

The band of the faithful which had foregathered under the banner of the spiritual Muslim leader, at Delhi, and had laboured to lay deep the foundations of a constitutional paradise for the Muslim minority, has been sadly disillusioned. It had spurned even to enter paradise with the help of its brown neighbours, for it was promised a higher heaven by the alien, white, arch-angel Gabriel. But, to its utter discomfiture, it finds itself trapped in a veritable inferno. Well may it declaim with contrition: "In ham raft o an ham raft." ("This is lost, as well as that.") Even the fourteen points emphasized as indispensable for the emancipation of his people by the Muslim Woodrow Wilson, have been completely ignored by the Simon-Seven. False leadership has led Muslims into a sad plight. Let us hope the hard lesson would make them set their faces in the right direction and in future they would place greater reliance in themselves and in the good faith of their own countrymen rather than in the intervention of the interested third party to safeguard their rights.

It is obvious that to-day the power and prestige of the Government have reached the lowest water-mark; that the people of India have been stirred to the depths by the nation-wide struggle for freedom; that "resolute Government" has failed to crush their spirits; that the methods of frightfulness carried by the agents of the Government have produced a very widespread sympathy with the sufferers even in circles opposed to the policy and programme of the Congress; and that, therefore, sooner or later the Government would feel obliged to change its present policy and resort to methods of conciliation. In my humble opinion the Government would be well-advised forthwith to give up the policy of ruthless repression and make the best use of the offers made in the interviews of Mahatma Gandhi and Pundit Motilal Nehru, and set the hand of the clock forward instead of keeping it back.

MONSOON ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

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All India Weather Report.

POONA, July 6.

The shallow depression over West United Provinces persits and has caused locally heavy rain in United Provinces

Monsoon has been vigorous in Lower Burma and Bihar and active in Gujerat, West Central India, East Rajputana and the Punjab. Conditions are unsettled at the head of the Bay of Bengal where depression may form.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, West Central Provinces, Rajputana, Punjab, Gujerat, North Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls occurred in East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Gwa six inches, Tavoy, Diamond Island Amherst five, Bassein four, Mergui, Rangoon and Kyaukpyu two, Akyab one and half, Victoria point three quarters. Darjeeling seven, Purnea three, Mymensingh and Naya Dumka two, Cherrapunji, Narayangunj and Dinapore one. Allahabad, Indore threequarters, Benares, Cawnpore, Mukteswar half, Hissar, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Surat, Ahmedabad one, Gulmarg, Jaipur half, Mahabaleshwar two, Mercara one and half, Calicut one, Belgaum half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in East and North Punjab, United Provinces and Bihar, increase in Upper Burma and extend along North West frontier.

Heavy rainfall warning—Heavy rain will continue on the Burma coast.

Earthquake report.—Some very feeble earthquake shocks with epicentre probably in West Assam were recorded on the Bombay Seismographs at 8-13 a.m., 2-34 p.m. and 11-59 p.m. Indian Standard Time on Saturday 5th July 5.—A. P.

"PEACEFUL PICKETING IS NOT PROHIBITED.

—:o:—

Ahmedabad Magistrate Acquits Youth Leaguers.

AHMEDABAD, July 5.

An important issue regarding the Picketing Ordinance was decided by Mr. C. N. Joshi, City First Class Magistrate, Ahmedabad, when he acquitted Messrs. Ranchhod Patel, Secretary Bombay Presidency Youth League and Manilal Mehta, on the 1st inst. Accused were charged under section 177 I.P.C. and section 4 of the Ordinance 5 of 1930 in that Mr. Manilal Mehta printed a leaflet in his Printing Works at Ahmedabad and Mr. Ranchhod Patel issued is under his signature and exhorted students to resort to mass picketing at Gujarat College at Ahmedabad.

In the course of his judgment acquitting both the accused, the Magistrate remarks:—

It must be noted that it is not established what was the manner and method of picketing that was advocated by the first accused. Reliance is simply placed on the word "mass picketing" occuring in the leaflet. If any and every mass picketing was considered an offence the accused can have certainly no defence.

NO HARASSMENT.

Regarding the definition of that term 'molestation' in section 3 of the Ordinance in the light of the objects and reasons underlying the promulgation of the ordinance it appears to me that peaceful picketing is not prohibited and that obstruction or violence or intimidation or some such harassment ought to have been used. In the present case there is not the slighest evidence to show that any student was intimidated or that violence was used against him."

After discussing the evidence the Magistrate observes:

"It should be particularly noted that we are simply concerned as to what method of picketing was advocated by the first accused. The leaflet does not specify any manner or method of picketting nor is there any evidence to show that the first accused exhorted any student to resort to unlawful picketting. There is also no evidence of any students who were unlawfully picketted.

NO MASS PICKETING.

Even if there be any unlawful picketing, we have to connect it with the advocacy advanced by the first accused. It is not enough to show that some picketers did resort to unlawful picketing. The picketing had commenced prior to the issue of the leaflet and it is not unlikely that the mere arrest and prosecution of some picketers on the 18th was sufficient to give a stimulus to the picketting movement. At any rate the first accused has not advocated a mass picketing in the leaflet, which would be covered under Ordinance, and is not proved to have incited or assisted any unlawful picketting.

ACQUIT ACCUSED.

Much as I would like that students who wish to attend the College should be allowed without obstructions to do it, I have no alternative but to discharge the first accused as the guilt is not brought home to him.

As regards the second accused he has only played a minor part and when the call made in the leaflet is itself not held to fall within the purview of the Ordinance he too must be discharged. Thus both the accused are discharged under section 253 Cr. P. C.—Free Press.

MIRAJ CITIZENS' RESOLVE.

—:o:—

THEY ASSERT RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

MIRAJ, July 5.

The public meeting to congratulate Mr. Shikhare was held without permission yesterday evening and about 6,000 people attended. Mr. Vithalrao Joshi of Sangli presided. President Mr. Joshi advised the public to defy "Jahirnama" and establish their birthright of freedom of speech. There was strong support from audience.

A great bonfire of foreign cloth was lit at end of meeting and the whole city observed hartal.

Owing to Mr. Shikhare's conviction there is complete hartal to-day. Japti was brought on Shikhare's house to recover fine. Many articles are taken away. School children boycotted schools and there was also a hartal in Malgaon.

Co-operator's Day At Satara.

(From A Correspondent).

SATARA, July 5.

"Co-operator's Day" was celebrated with great enthusiasm at Satara. Representatives of all local Societies and Societies round about, had gathered in the Hall of Mr. Ganpatdas H. Devi. Among distinguished guests were Mr. R. B. Badve, Dy. Collector, N. D., Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M.L.C. and Mr. G. S. Dandvate, Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Satara. Mr. Badve and Rao B. Kale took a brief survey of the movement and addressed the gathering especially on the moral aspect of the movement.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, 'Pansupari' and light refreshments the function terminated.

KENYA SETTLERS' OPPOSITION.

—:o:—

To Union Of E. Africa.

LONDON, July 5.

Nairobi.—Convention of Associations, representative of the settler community, has adopted a resolution declaring its entire opposition to proposals for closer union of East Africa, and resolving to send delegation to London to present European colonists' case.—Reuter.

"I'M HAPPY TO PAY THE PRICE".

—:o:—

Acharya Gidwani's Statement.

DON'T ATTEND OFFICIALISED UNIVERSITIES.

The following is Acharya A. T. Gidwani's statement before the City Magistrate Karachi.

I am one of those to whom the Master has said "Go thou and preach my word" I plead guilty to all that Gandhiji stands for. My part in this movement has been a constant care to keep the people of Sind strictly on the path of Non-violence; and to organise the Boycott of foreign cloth. I have no desire to defend myself but all the rest that has been alleged against me is a tissue of lies.

I am happy indeed that I have at least been privileged to pay my price for my love of freedom. I confess that it is a wrench to me to tear myself away from my constructive activities. But I have never for a moment hasitated for it is my deep conviction that no activity of ours can thrive and be fruits while the blasting winds of an alien bureacratic rule continues.

MAVLANKER ARRESTED

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For Refusing To Give Security

AHMEDABAD, July 5.

Mr. G. K. Mavlankar, proprietor, Garjana Press and Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Shakti" paper who refused to give security demanded by Government and lontinued publishing his paper was arrested this afternoon and taken to police lock-up.—A. P.

FIRST FRUITS OF ORDINANCE.

The Garjna Press where Shakti, a weekly paper was being published in defiance of the Press Ordinance without furnishing security, as demanded by the Government, has now been forfeited by the Government.—A. P.

HOOK AND MATHEWS GIVE ANXIETY.

—:o:—

Local Govt's Active Concern.

RANGOON, July 5.

The failure of the aviators Messrs. Hook and Mathews to arrive at Rangoon since leaving Akyab on Thursday morning is causing anxiety regarding their safety which has now greatly increased owing to the continued absence of any news regarding their whereabouts. Their aeroplane was last seen passing over Kyaukpyu on Thursday morning, but since then nothing has been heard of it. Akyab and Victoria Point have reported that they have no news of the whereabouts of the aviators. The local Government have asked all Deputy Commissioners between Akyab and Rangoon to report immediately the aeroplane passes their district or makes a forced landing in their jurisdiction. It is understood that as soon as the aviators' route is known, the Government intend to send out a search party.—A. P.

ARREST OF ALIBAG LEADER.

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(From a Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, July 5.

The arrest of Sjt. D. K. Kunte, B.A. LL.B., Vice-President of Alibag Youth League and head of the Alibag Satyagraha Camp took place on Saturday That very morning Sjt. Kunte had gone to neighbouring villages for forest Satyagraha propaganda. As soon as Mr. Kunte knew of his impending arrest, he started for Alibag, on foot to present himself voluntarily at the Police Station. The news of Mr. Kunte's imminent arrest spread like wild fire in the town and men, women and children rushed to the Rewas Road to receive their leader. He was taken into a procession the procession marched through the principal streets of the town and was nearing the police station when a police motor lorry rushed in the crowd at an abnormal speed. The Inspector of police jumped out of the lorry, seized Sjt. Kunte by the arm and pushed him in the car. Mr. Kunte was not shown the warrant till he was pushed in the car. People formed a procession before the car. The police got down and charged soom children with lathis. Later on armed police were called and the crowd was dispersed. The injured children are treated in the hospital.

Later at night Mr. Kunte was the police was condemned. Sunday was observed as a day of complete hartal.

ALLEGED POLICE EXCESSES

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Enquiry Committee's Report.

The Non-official Enquiry Committee which was appointed at a Conference held at the Albert Hall on the 21st May, 1930 to enquire into the disturbances at Contai, has released its report embodying the result of the enquiry for publication.

While enquiring into the real state of things the members of the Committee made extensive tour throughout the Contai subdivision and in all places they heard a good number of people relate the story of the plight they were in owing to the disturbance and police excesses.

The members while trying to ascertain the truth of the statements made by several persons decided to personally visit the houses of some of the complainants. They crossed some fields on foot and went to Subarnadighi where they saw at a distance some officials and some policemen passing by with lathis and guns. In some houses they saw signs of raid very fresh.

There they saw most of domestic articles scattered about and broken Food-stuffs were found by them scattered here and there. They were told policemen had entered that house that very morning. While travelling for personal inspection and survey of the situation the members had met with the Sadar S.D.O., who says the report will hardly help the Commissioners. In some places, they found a large number of earthen wares broken and roofs of several thatched cottages pulled down.

The officials were reluctant to allow the members of the Committee to conduct the enquiry and to obtain more news than they knew. The members visited, inspite of this, Mirzapur a village about 9 miles from Contai and recorded evidence of several witnesses. They saw that national school building was taken possession of by police. They also inspected marks of assaults on the persons of some villagers.

The members also visited the village of Kolakhali, Egra, Gopinathpur. In the villages the members of the Committee found a great many houses under lock and key. They found books, papers and valuable cloths strewn about and boxes, trunks, chests and almirahs were lying broken on the floor.

Several persons gave evidence before the Committee at its sitting in Calcutta, to the effect that some men had been detained without any charge or trial, some without food for 24 to 48 hours at a stretch and that there was not accommodation in some of the places where those men had been kept in detention at Contai.

While visiting Pratapdighi, the report says, the members of the Committee experienced bitter situations. At this place shooting by the Police had taken place on the 1st June resulting in the death of two persons. Marks of injuries were found on persons of several villagers. A respectable villager, says the report, made a complaint before the Committee that he had to suffer a loss of about Rs. 1307.

Here, the report goes on to say, houses were raided by police. The members of the Committee visited altogether nine houses in connection with which, complaints had been made that local officials and their subordinates including excise officials and peons entered into private houses and assaulted the members thereof. Males and females alike made complaints and statements.

The members say in the report that the evidence given by persons before them shows that there was assault by canes or lathis. The persons assaulted were mostly villagers or passers-by.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

RESULTS OF EARTH QUAKE

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Ry. Bridges Unsafe.

LAMONIRHAT, July 4.

Reports are being received regarding damages to bridges and the permanent way by the Earthquake shock. Several bridges on the Golokganj-Amingaon section are reported to be unsafe. Night running of the 3 up and 4 down Shillong mails and the 210 down passenger between Lalmonirhat and Amingaon has been stopped for to-night. The 209 up will only run as far as Golokganj to-night. Bridges are being thoroughly tested.—A. P.

India's New C-I-C

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LONDON, July 5.

Interviewed by Reuter in connection with announcement in Gazette that he "will be placed on half pay on his ceasing to be employed" Sir Philip Chetwode said he wanted holiday before leaving for India in autumn to succeed Sir William Birdwood and he had resigned his appointment as Chief of General Staff in India for three months to have his leave.—Reuter.

AFGHANISTAN'S AIMS.

Official Statement Of King Nadir's Policy.

The following interview with H. H. Shah Wali Khan, the Afghan Minister in London appears in "Sunday Referee":—

We want to remain at peace with our neighbours and develop internally. King Nadir Shah is extremely popular with all classes and tribes of Afghans. He is carrying on the work of modernisation which Amanullah Khan began. It is a mistake to think that the Afghans are against reforms. They welcome them. People rose against Amanullah Khan because they misunderstood some of his reforms. That is all.

We are doing a great deal to spread education. Schools and colleges are being established all over the country. The girls who had been sent out to foreign countries for their education two years ago have now returned. They will do a great deal to help the cause of female education in Afghanistan.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS ART.

We are tolerant. We treat Mohammedans and Hindus alike. There are plenty of Hindus employed in our Finance and other departments. Last year there were four Hindu students out of the thirty we sent out abroad for education.

We have no prejudice against painting, photography, and sculpture, as many Europeans imagine all Mohammedans have. We have sent out one student to Germany to learn sculpture and art.

It is a mistake to think that we hate Westerners. We do not hate them; we like them. We have employed them as doctors, engineers, professors, and in other capacities in our State. Had the Afghans hated the Westerners, they would have molested them during the nine months of the civil war which followed Amanullah Khan's abdication. But not a single one of them was killed or injured. They were allowed to leave Kabul in British aeroplanes without being in the least molested.

Some interested people have spread the report that Russians are employed in our Air Force. But that is not true. They are employed as mechanics only; the officers are all Afghans.

FALSE REPORTS.

It is a pity that so many false reports about Afghanistan appear in some papers. A little while ago the news of a rising of the Suleyman Khels, an Afghan tribe, appeared in one of the London dailies. It was quite false. There has been no rising of the Suleyman Khels or of any other tribe. Why should they rise since, as I said, all classes and tribes of Afghans are satisfied with King Nadir Shah?

We are anxious to build railways. Sooner or later we shall build them, but when we cannot say for certain yet. At present we are using motor-cars and lorries for transportation.

We regard Japan as our model. The Land of the Rising Sun can teach all Oriental nations how to modernise themselves and take an active part in the life of the world to-day. It is suicidal to remain too much attached to the past. What was good for yesterday is not good for to-day, much less for to-morrow. Life means continuous change; and those nations that cannot change accordig to the spirit of the times will die out. It is the law of nature.

"OUR FAIR NAME IN INDIA" BESMIRCHED.

WAS IT "MINIMUM OF FORCE?"

Mr. Slocombe's Description Of Azad Maidan *Lathi Charge.*

Mr. Benn informed the House of Commons in reply to an interpellation regarding the police assault over the Congress volunteers at the Azad Maidan, Bombay, on the morning when Pandit Motilal Nehru was to take the salute at the volunteer's rally, that only "minimum of force" was used. Mr. Slocombe's account of the incident on a despatch to the "Daily Herald" shows how completely Mr. Benn was misinformed. Mr. Slocombe wrote:—

LATHI CHARGE IN BOMBAY.

Not even since the beginning of Mr. Gandhi's campaign have incidents, so serious in their consequences for Great Britain and India, occurred as those witnessed in Bombay recently. The entire Indian community has been moved to its depths, and even the evening organ of the Anglo-Indian community talks of "Bombay's Black Day." At a hurriedly called meeting of the wives and daughters of Indians with Knighthoods and other titles, it was decided to send a cable of protest to Queen Mary and also to hold a silent procession of women through the streets of the city, carrying black flags. All Indian business associations are considering a month's hartal.

The events which threw the city into a fever of excitement arose out of the Congress volunteers' decision to defy the police ban on their customary early morning parade on the Esplanade Maidan.

These volunteers, although they are dressed like boy-scouts and are but little older than English boy scouts, carry no sticks, or other weapons, and their parade consists in drilling and saluting the National red-white-and-green flag. 500 of them marched from the Congress Hall, at six in the morning, accompanied by a number of women in familiar flame coloured saris, and by a large number of sympathisers. When they arrived at the Maidan, the green open space on which the Congress meetings and parades are usually held, they found it guarded by a large force of Police including 700 constables armed with lathis, 75 officers and scrgeants, and 50 mounted sowars. Under the eyes of a large crowd, the volunteers made attempts to enter the maidan at several points, and were charged by the mounted police, many of them being knocked down, and trampled upon. At the same time the foot police made a lathi charge to disperse the crowd on the edge of the Maidan, and a stampede ensued, in which men and women received injuries. While the crowd was fleeing in different directions, the volunteers stood firm, and even when their formation was broken by the rush of the Police and Sergeants, who rained blows on them, they reformed in small groups and resisted the attempts to seize the flags hey carried. Then was seen one of those incidents, which will be long remembered against our fair name in India.

WOMEN ASSAULTED.

Among the volunteers were 20 young Sikhs, who stood firm amidst the seething confusion of the charging police and the fleeing spectators, and guarded their flag and their close formation in spite of the rain of lathi-blows. After the first attack had failed to dislodge them, a group of 30 women volunteers surrounded them in a cordon and invited the sergeants to beat them instead of the youths they guarded. I was told later that some women were almost weeping in their excitement. The police officers asked them to leave but they refused. After further parleys, European sergeants and police charged the Sikhs huddled around the flag, and indescribable scenes then occurred. Some Police attempted to wrest or hustle the women out of the way, while others struck lathi blows at the Sikhs. The women resisted and over and over again threw themselves between the Sikhs and the police, several of them receiving blows on the head and shoulders. It is alleged that a sergeant and several police attempted to seize the flag from the hands of one woman but she resisted and emerged triumphantly from the encounter. In all, over 500 persons received injuries in this regrettable affair, among them, a number of women. Over 100, are detained in the Congress hospital, and 12 women treated for serious injuries. No injuries are claimed on the police side nor can it be claimed. The lathi charge took place under the windows of some of the richest Hindu and Parsi merchants of Bombay, and many distinguished Indians watched the proceedings with feelings of indignation.

TRANSGRESSING MANDATE OF CONFERENCE OF 1929.

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SIMLA, July 5.

Mushirhussain Kidwai, M. L. A., who attended the meeting of the Executive Council of All-Parties Muslim Conference says in a Press Statement: I was opposed to the resolution passed by the Board but when I protested there was an uproar. My opposition as I expressed it, was on the ground that the resolution transgressed the mandate of All-Parties Muslim Conference which met in 1929 under the Presidentship of H. H. the Aghakhan insasmuch as this Conference suggested dyarchy in the Central Government which the All-India Muslim Conference never did. Further, they were not called upon to give an opinion on the question as they had not met to frame a constitution for India but only to express their opinion upon Simon Report. No member was prepared to frame a constitution nor could it be framed on the spur of the moment unless all details were thoroughly deliberated upon. However, there is some satisfaction that even the Muslim Board has condemned Simon Report.

"WITHDRAWING FROM AN OPPRESSIVE MACHINERY."

WHY MR. HAJI RESIGNED FROM ASSEMBLY.

BOMBAY, July 4.

Mr. S. N. Haji, who recently resigned his membership of the Legislative Assembly, in his letter of resignation to the Viceroy says:—

Various Provincial Governments in India have by now put into effect the prevention of Intimidation Ordinance (No. 5 of 1930) promulgated by Your Excellency about a month ago. The unjustified assumption and active exercise of unconstitutional powers under the Ordinance have now become a course of imminent danger to peaceful citizens ex. arcising another fundamental right. Even when the Ordinance was issued, I had thought inconceivable that such an ordinance could be promulgated by a Government calling itself civilized and carrying on the civil administration of a large country. This Ukase is the fifth of a series and may be said to be the culmination of that policy of unmitigated terrorising upon which the Government of India embarked after the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi—India's greatest; guarantee for peaceful evolution along non-violent lines. The early ordinance, unitmely as was their character, and repressive as was their aim, may be said to be based upon the power that the Government of India Act is to Your Excellency "for the peace and good Government of British India". Nevertheless, the authorities responsible for promulgating these Ordinances, even though the initiation of a measure is one thing and its execution another, cannot escape responsibilities for the excess committed at, to name only the chief centres in this Presidency, Viramgam, Dharasana, Bombay and last but not the least Sholapur, as industrial district town in the central division which I have the honor to represent in the Legislative Assembly. At Sholapur the evils of arbitrary powers have been intensified by the suspension of civil Government and its substitution by military dictatorship. The town has, moreover, witnessed a series of Police and military excesses against the persons and porperty of the civilian population, of which, the full story—if a properly appointed enquiry committee succeeds in getting at the bottom of the various cases about which information has reached the outside world—will so revolt public conscience and let us hope Government conscience too, as to prevent further a repetition in the Presidency of the egregious blunder that was made when the town of Sholapur was handed over to the Military by the civil authorities.

"COLONISED EXPLOITATION."

It is, clear that the Government of India have now evidently made up their minds to govern this country in a despotic manner, substituting the rule of force for the rule of law and thereby rendering negatory the existence of the Legislature and the form of constitutional authority. When forms of constitutional procedure are thus laid aside, we are face to face with a position wherein India not only ceases to be a dependency, with "Dominion Status in action", but it is reduced to the primitive status of a 'colonised' exploitation "laid bare for operations of the alien merchant adventure supported by a thinly veiled military occupation. Even the theory, Britain being a Trustee for India is cast to the winds; all solemn proclamations of the past are reduced to mere scraps of paper and the fundamental rights of citizens are disregarded, if only to turn India into a country wherein there is "freedom of action of those who may wish to sell and those who may wish to buy" foreign mainly British, cloth and commodities. With what words of restraint or dignified criticism can one characterise the expression, in juxtaposition to the above declaration, of the sentiment that the Government "are anxious to see the promotion of indigenous Indian industries?"

Concluding, Mr. Haji states:—"Remonstrance is no longer of any avail so far as the present mode of the Government of India is concerned. The only way in which any one who is connected, however so remotely, with the machinery of the present Government can register his sense of distrust and indignation at the above-mentioned happenings is by withdrawing from such an oppressive machinery; and it is for that purpose that I have to request Your Excellency to accept my resignation of the membership of the Legislative Assembly.—Free Press.

WAS THERE AN EFFORT TO NEGOTIATE?

Mr. Slocombe's Version.

Mr. George Slocombe, the special representative of the "Daily Herald", who left for London on Saturday had cabled to his paper on June 17 as follows:—

Considerable interest was aroused here to-night by a report that secret negotiations has been begun with Gandhi.

The facts are that Sir Prabhashanker Pattani a few days ago sought permission for an interview with Gandhi in the Central Yeravda Prison near Poona, with a view to discovering what possibilities of a compromise exist.

Sir Prabhashanker is the veteran statesman who administered the small state of Bhaunagar on behalf of the young Maharaja.

He is an old friend of Gandhi's and enjoys the confidence of the British Indian authorities.

As an official of an Indian State he is not involved in the conflict between the Government of India and the civil disobedience movement, and for that reason his suggestion to talk things over with Gandhi was acceded to.

There is no question of his being invested with any official mission, but I have good reason to believe that both the Government of India and the Bombay Government attach some importance to his visit to Gandhi.

This is because they believe that the civil disobedience movement is weakening, and that its leader might be found disposed to agree to calling off the movement in return for a generous gesture by the Government including a general amnesty for political prisoners.

This optimism, I fear, is somewhat premature.

BITTERNESS.

I have reason to know however, that Sir Prabhashanker Pattani recently made earnest representations to the Government of India regarding the bitterness aroused in India, including the population of the Indian States, by the severe application of the Viceroy's recent ordinances.

The Maharaja of Bikanir, who is to lead this year's Indian delegation to the League of Nations, and has just returned from a visit to Simla, made friendly, but urgent, representations to the Viceroy in the same spirit.

A repetition of the incidents which accompanied yesterday's picketing in the European and business quarter of Bombay was threatened to-day.

A large crowd gathered when the first batch of pickets to arrive outside a British clothing stores was arrested, and at first it looked as it violence was inevitable.

The captain of the Congress volunteers approached the senior police officer and suggested that the crowd would disperse if the police were withdrawn. He offered, accordingly, to control the traffic and restrain the crowds by a cordon of Congress volunteers.

VOLUNTEERS IN CHARGE.

With commendable spirit Police Commissioner Healy agreed to this experiment, and the police sergeants and Indian police were accordingly withdrawn.

For several hours this afternoon Bombay saw the interesting spectacle of crowds controlled by khaki-clad volunteers, whose captain, a young university student, wore a Sam Browne belt.

Other volunteers replaced traffic policemen in the middle of the busy crossing opposite Messrs. Whiteawasy's department store, which was the scene of yesterday's baton charges by European police sergeants.

The crowd watched with interest, and no disorders occurred.

Later a police van appeared, and four pickets, of whose attitude one store manager had complained, were arrested.

The van immediately drove off, and the police again withdrew, leaving the Congress volunteers ostensibly in command of the situation.

I saw no attempt, however, to make political capital out of this event.

A DENIAL.

Mr. Slocombe cabled the next day:—

"The report published here last night that Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, the veteran administrator of the State of Bhaunagar, had requested and obtained permission to visit Gandhi, is now denied.

It probably originated in unofficial efforts by Indian Moderates to persuade this highly respected statesman—who is a close friend of both Gandhi and Lord Irwin—to make an attempt at mediation.

In view of the Government's prompt denial of the story, it is unlikely that any further effect at mediation will be made."

Ahmednagar, July 5.—Two volunteers were arrested at Ahmednagar on Thursday for picketing liquor shops in defiance of the ordinance were sentenced to six weeks' rigorous.

Two volunteers were arrested at Bhingar for similar offences and were sentenced to six weeks rigorous and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to six weeks' rigorous.—Free Press.

OLLA PODRIDA.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

man of forethought, for when he left the jail he requested the jailor to keep his cell reserved for him and also, let us add, the sumptuous fare allowed to C Class prisoners. Immediately on his release he finds himself at the head of a body declared to be unlawful so that he may be arrested and imprisoned again without further ado. The Government in their infinite wisdom will also note that the Sardar and his associates are incorrigible and a sentence of imprisonment leaves them quite unrepentant, indeed, more determined than before to pursue the old ways. What is the secret? It is an English poet who has said: Freedom's battle, though baffled oft, is ever won. The baffling is going on all right, but the issue is never in doubt.

* * * *

We have a double monsoon this year, one that has opened the floodgates of heaven and the other which is showering Ordinances from Simla. This time bulletins and unauthorised news-sheets and leaflets are "doomed". It is all very simple. One fine morning an Ordinance appears and the cause of trouble vanishes as if by magic. The picketing and the persuading Ordinances have been issued and not a single picketer is to be seen anywhere. And now there will be no more bulletins and leaflets, unless they come from the Government Press.

* * * *

Thus the necessary atmosphere for the Round Table Conference has been created and the cable may flash the message, 'Situation well in hand. All serene.' And then Westward Ho! On for the Table Round! The Congress has been squelched, the defiance of law and order has been squashed and unruffled peace is reigning throughout the land. Let the Central Committee with Sir Sankaran Nair at the head come out with the bagpipes and play the true leaders and representatives of India to their places in the Temple of Peace!

THE PICKETING ORDINANCE

(Continued from page 6.)

had been molested. Persuasive picketing without molestation cannot be treated as molestation because a picketer is seen about a shop with a view to obtain an opportunity for persuasion without causing any intimidation or obstruction and so long as there is no buyer or seller giving evidence to say that he had been molested by the action of the picketer.

There are two types of picketing volunteers, some of them being Satyagrahis and the others ordinary volunteers, part of whose duty is to do persuasive propaganda against foreign goods and liquor. The latter are under no obligation to abstain from defending themselves if wrongly arrested or unjustly charged with the offence of molestation under the Ordinance. Satyagrahis can, however, make their statement without calling evidence or entering upon defence. But the other class of volunteers carrying on persuasive propaganda can enter upon their defence and nationalist lawyers may help them by taking up their defence without any fees. The magistrates and the police will not then find it easy to dispose of cases in such a simple manner and they will be kept fairly busy trying such cases with elaborate evidence. Certainly the Nationalist lawyers can render this type of service quite easily if they cannot do anything else in a non-violent fight for Swaraj. Both these classes of volunteers can take an additional precaution in picketing round cloth shops by approaching an individual shopkeeper to find out whether he will be molested by his persuasive activities at his shop or at some distance away from it. Similarly these volunteers can certainly hold meetings to explain to people the benefits of the Swadeshi movement and the boycotting of foreign cloth and British goods as well as against the drink evil at some distance away from the shops without any obstruction to traffic. It is quite easy for the volunteers to make arrangement for small traffic at the entrance to bye-lanes if they hold meetings there. Of course, they should avoid busy thoroughfares at busy hours of the evening or even of the day. They need not wait for any police officer to be told if they themselves find that the crowd is becoming too large for the place and they of their own accord should move on to another larger place with the crowd to finish their speech. If these precautions are observed by volunteers they will be able to do their work in a persuasive manner. False charges of molestation must always be met by the statement that no body ever complained to the volunteer of any molestation being caused. The magistrate will then have to call upon the police to produce witnesses from the public to support their complaint. These remarks do not suggest that either type of volunteers are afraid of jail in the event that a magistrate chooses to pass any sentence of imprisonment.

PLEADERS JAILED UNDER SECT. 144.

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Madras Governor To Go To Simla.

MADRAS, July 5.

A Coimbatore message says that two members of the local bar have been sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment on a charge of disobeying order under Section 144 by addressing a public meeting.

MORE JOBS GOING.

A Ooty message says.—Additional under-Secretary, Public Department has been appointed temporarily to cope with the increasing work in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement in the Presidency.

The Governor is leaving Ooty for Simla on 17th July to attend the Governors' Conference with the Viceroy on 21st and 22nd and will be returning towards the end of the month.—A. P.

Convictions In Trichy And Coimbatore.

—:o:—

COIMBATORE, July 5.

Mr. T. Raghavachary, landlord and a nephew of Sir T. Vijayaraghavachary, and Mr. T. Avanasilingam, Advocate and a nephew of Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, a prominent leader of the Justice Party were arrested under section 188 I.P.C. for defiance of orders under section 144. They were sentenced to six months' Rigorous Imprisonment each.

Four Trichinopoly Satyagrahis, who were arrested under section 188 for defying the order under section 144 were convicted to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

One of them was also sentenced under section 117 I.P.C. and section 74 of the Salt Act to one years' rigorous imprisonment and another to six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 157 I.P.C.—Free Press.

SATYAGRAHA AT AHMEDNAGAR.

—:o:—

Mr. Chitale Presides Over Protest Meeting.

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, July 3

Ahmednagar has put on a very different colour ever since the promulgation of the Ordinance and Police Act Sec. 48. The city is on a tip-toe of excitement. There was a mischivous report in an Anglo-Indian journal to the effect that a procession shouted the words "kill the Police". This is however a gross perversion of facts which is contradicted by the police. The town is offering four picketers a day as a protest against the ordinance. Yesterday there was a public meeting to protest against the arrest of Pandit Motilal. The theatre was packed to the full inspite of pouring rains. Mr. Chitale voiced the protest of the citizens to act. Everyday the public is showing its preparedness to contribute to the national movement

SATYAGRAHA NEWS IN BRIEF.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Police searched the Sodepur Khadi Pratisthan last night, it is stated in quest of the cyclostyle machine wherewith the Satyagraha Bulletins are printed. Nothing was found and none were arrested.

LAHORE, July 5.

30 pickets were arrested for picketing foreign cloth shops in Gujaranwala.

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Local police also raided the office of a vernacular monthly "Chhatra Patrika" yesterday and seized several copies of the last issue and manuscripts, etc. No arrests were made.—Free Press.

BELGAUM, July 5.

Two Satyagrahis, Messrs. Beldeve and Kulkarni who were arrested yesterday for picketing liquor shops have been sentenced to fourteen days' simple imprisonment.—Free Press.

BELGAUM, July 5.

Belgaum observes Gandhi Day to-day. All the schools are closed. Students marched in a procession through streets of Shahapur and Belgaum singing songs and slogans. The public and the students will go in a procession at four this evening after which a public meeting will be held in the Maruti temple.—Free Press.

DHARWAR, July 5.

The local Bar Association met under the Presidentship of Mr. V. N. Jog and unanimously passed resolutions expressing disapprobation of the arrest and conviction of Pandit Motilal Nehru and expressing the opinion of the Bar that no disciplinary action need be taken against pleaders for taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement and that proceedings already taken be withdrawn. Rao Saheb Katti, ex-Public Prosecutor and Mr. A. F. I. Pathan, M.L.C., were present.—Free Press.

"INDIA CANNOT AFFORD TO WAIT".

(Continued from page 12)

Conference as an East Indian (laughter). The Indian Christian community had nothing to do with Mr. Baptista and even if a hundred Baptistas came they would not have anything to do with them. The only person who cared for Mr. Baptista was the "Old woman of Boribunder" (laughter).

FORCE OF UNITY.

Mr. G. K. Nariman reminded Indian Christians of the great change that had taken place in the last six months. Six months ago "Times of India" wrote articles which it would not do now. Likewise when Mr. Wilson succeeded Mr. Natrajan in the "Indian Daily Mail" he wrote articles against Mahatma Gandhi which he dare not do now. This was due to the force of unity in the country.

Mr. Gerald Saldanha, made a very effective speech supporting Mr. Alva. The resolution on being put to the vote was carried by an overwhelming majority only six voting against it.

The last resolution was a vote of confidence in the Nationalist Christian Party and its office bearers which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

LADIES' LEAD.

Just as the meeting was closing after the announcement of the President that an Ambulance Brigade of Indian Christians would be organised for relief of wounded Satyagrahis, the entire audience with one voice demanded that it should march to the Congress House in a procession to express full support of the Congress programme.

All the Indian Christian ladies numbering nearly two hundred, decked with their saris and most of them in foreign clothes created a unique sight by their marching at the head of the procession, with Misses Ida Dickinson and Tarabai Tilak at their head. Messrs. Terence Guido and Joachim Alva, the President and Secretary of the Nationalist Christian, also lead. Cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" and "Inquilab Zindabad" were raised.

The processionists having gathered in the Congress House compound, Misses Ida Dickinson and Tilak and Messrs. Guido and Alva went up and were cordially received by the Congress authorities, having been also garlanded with Khaddar garlands.

UNPRECEDENTED EVENT.

Mr. Joachim Alva requested the new President of the "War Council", Mr. D. C. Mody, to address a few words to the Indian Christians of all classes—Catholics and Protestants. Mr. Mody extended the heartiest welcome to all and declared that it was an unprecedented event in the history of India, when Christians at a critical period of the country's history not only solidly expressed their national feelings, but joined in a grand demonstration and openly declared their pro-Congress sympathies by coming in a procession to the Congress House. The President of the B. P. C. C. regretted that Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel was deprived of witnessing the great sight of Christians' support for the Congress, owing to his departure for Ahmedabad.

NINE SEVERE EARTHQUAKES NEAR CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Several people were injured and buildings damaged and a general break-down was caused to the Telgraph wires at Gauhati yesterday, where nine severe earthquake shocks were felt between 2-50 a.m. and 9-15 a.m. According to experts the shocks felt this time were the worst experienced in Bengal and Assam since the disastrous earthquake of 1897. No unusual weather signs preceded the earthquake.

Reports have been received of damage to bridges and permanent ways as a result of the earthquake from several sections of East Bengal Railway.—Free Press.

"MILAP" REFUSES SECURITY.

LAHORE, July 4.

The "Milap" supplement and the "Milap" Steam Press which were asked to furnish security for Rs. 1,000 each have not paid it. The "Milap" which was being published under a separate declaration continues as before.—Free Press.

BELGAUM, July 5.

Merchants of this place have resolved not to deal in foreign soaps.—Free Press.

LAHORE, July 5.

The picketing of liquor shops in Lahore continues. Twelve persons were arrested last evening under the prevention of intimidation ordinance.—A. P.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

HOAX OF HEAD-MASTERS' CONFERENCE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, July 3.

In the "Times of India" of Saturday last, there is a report published of a Head-Masters' Conference alleged to be held in Poona to consider civil disobedience and its effect on students. The "Times" correspondent has reported that the Conference was attended by the Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Mr. Tawade and others and that speeches were made on the effect of the movement in leading students astray. And so on and so forth. On reading the report in the "Times," I made inquiries into the matter, saw some Head-Masters of schools in Poona and have definitely ascertained that there was no kind of the meeting said to have been held by the "Times" correspondent. Nor were any speeches of the kind reported delivered by those who happened to be present at the so-called Head-Masters' meeting. It is learnt that Mr. Jadhav was on a private visit to Mr. Tawade's House in the Training College for men. The "Times" correspondent has perhaps been imposed upon by some more ambitious and title-hunting Head-Master. In a public meeting of school-boys, this report of the Head-Masters' meeting was severely exposed and the Head-Masters too who may have uttered the words as reported were publicly condemned.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS.

To-day is the third and the last day of the hartal of students. Yesterday some school-boys also wanted to observe hartal. But for schools only a day's hartal was prescribed. Now that the three days' hartal and the Garhwal Day, etc. are over, the question of the future programme has been engaging the attention of College-students. Should the Youth League start a bulletin here? Should a Swadeshi Bazaar be held in Poona for some days. These are the questions that are being discussed. A new spirit has undoubtedly surged up in the breasts of young men in Poona and a vigorous propaganda and programme are demanded. Some youths also want picketing to be started in the Cantonment where restrictions are sought to be put on processions, meetings, etc. Soon a programme of work will be drawn up.

WEATHER.

Since the last three days, it has been continuously raining here. The showers are taking no rest. The weather has become biting cold, the streets are hopelessly muddy and where they are not muddy, they are watery. Walking through them is almost a circus dance and when a motor comes along tooting, the passers-by are in a hell, as it were. But in Nature there is abounding freshness. The trees look sprightly, the grass grows in green felicity to delight and please the human eye.

News is just to hand that, in the Bhore Ghats there the rainfall is the heaviest. Boulders have fallen on the Railway line. The morning express due to arrive at Poona at 11-30 a.m. came here at 4 p.m.

Shankar Gavali who was being tried for hitting a stone on a Sergeant, by the Assist. Sessions Judge, has been sentenced to six weeks' R. I.

SATYAGRAHA IN MAHARASHTRA.

—:o:—

Week's Review.

(Through the Maharashtra C. D. Committee).

For the week ending July 2, Satyagraha activities in Maharashtra were prominent in the following districts.

AHMADNAGAR.

Picketing started in the Ahmednagar town on the 26th June. On the very day four volunteers were arrested under the picketing Ordinance. Batches of four each were sent out daily morning as "Prabhat Pheris" up to the 28th five volunteers were sentenced to one and half months' rigorous imprisonment. Police act Section 48 has been applied and under that act five volunteers were arrested in the procession.

POONA.

Digambar Yadev Upasane, a lad of sixteen years was arrested on the 30th June for distributing leaflets containing the Marathi translation of the resolution No. 6 passed by the All-India Congress Committee on the 8th June. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on the following day. Mr. P. Godbole was arrested on the 1st of July by the police for distributing the same leaflets.

On the 30th June, the whole of Poona city observed hartal the moment the news of the arrest of Pundit Motilalji spread in the city. A silent procession, the volunteers of the Poona Satyagraha camp wearing the black blankets, went round the city.

EAST KHANDESH.

The Collector along with the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Conservator of the Forests, Ranger Mamlatdar and thirty constables went to Akkulknenda camp and arrested nine volunteers. A court was formed at the nearest police station and six of them were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from one month to six months.

Ordinance has been proclaimed in Parola Jalgaon, Chalisgaon, Pachola, Erandol, Jamner and Amalner. Three of the secretaries of the district and Taluka Congress Committees along with thirty volunteers were arrested in Jalgaon under the Intimidation Ordinance.

NASIK.

A prominent worker Mahant Sitaramdas Shastri, while he was on his tour, was arrested at Tilwan in Taluka Baglan on the 23rd June.

On Sunday the 29th June a new camp has been opened at Nampur. On the 24th June a Bombay day was observed. All schools and shops were closed. Ten thousand people took part in the procession.

SATARA

Picketing of foreign cloth shops has begun in the Satara town. In spite of the heavy rains, the procession for the Bombay Day was a success. Twenty-five girls has decided not to attend the school at Masur because an order has been issued by the school authorities that no student should enter the class when he is wearing a national badge, khadi cap or even Khadi-dress.

KOLABA.

Alibag is preparing for Jungle Satyagraha. Mr. Upadhaye a prominent worker of Alibag was arrested on the 30th ultimo at 10-45 p.m. under Section 117 and the 48th Jungle Law for having delivered a speech against the injustice of the Jungle laws.

RATNAGIRI.

Bombay Day was observed on Sunday the 28th June. In the meeting it was resolved to start picketing on foreign cloth from the folloing day. In Malwan, the Bombay Day was observed.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING IN POONA CITY.

—:o:—

(Through Satyagraha Mandal, Poona.)

POONA, July 3.

During the last twenty days, the foreign cloth picketing movement, conducted by the "War Council" Poona, has created a great sensation in the city. The number of usual customers is greatly reduced and some shops have hardly any sales.

Nearly seventy shops are picketed every day by about twenty lady volunteers and seventy male volunteers. Besides the actual picketing, propaganda work is done by arranging daily two to three special meetings for ladies in different localities of the city.

"SAYAM-FERI."

Like the "Parbhat Fer" the practict of "Sayam-feri" (evening processions) is started by young girls and students with national flags and boycott placards, singing national songs throughout the city. The Poona public are giving a prompt response to the foreign cloth picketing movement and inspite of the heavy torrential rain for the last four days, the volunteers are doing the picketing work, vigorously. The list of new volunteers is daily swelling.

Mrs. Yeshodabai Bhat, Shrimati Satyabhamabai Kunalekar, Mrs. Saraswatibai, Mrs. Indumatibai Khandekar are among the prominent lady picketers.

PROHIBITING STAFF OF LOCAL SCHOOLS FROM POLITICS.

—:o:—

Gov't Invite Objection's.

POONA, July 5.

With reference to the draft notification under the Primary Education Act of 1923 amending the Act so as to prohibit the staff of local authorities from participation in political movements and elections to local and legislative bodies, the Government of Bombay have invited objections if any from individuals or public bodies before July 17 on or after which date they would take the draft into consideration.—Free Press.

WOMAN WINNER OF AIR RACE.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 5.

The King's Cup Air Race has been won by Miss Brown.—Reuter.

Members of the Belgaum Bar Association has recorded its protest against the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mahmud, its declaration of the Working Committee of the Congress.

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MALCOLM HAILEY AS VICEROY?

India To Be Dominated For A Century More.

THE DIE-HARD PLANS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 2.

Perhaps the loneliest man in India to-day is Lord Irwin, and while this fact excites sympathy the time has come when a peep must be had behind the purdah.

The I. C. S. Rulers of India are said to feel that the period through which India is passing equals a state of mutiny which Lord Lawrence faced and suppressed. They hold that the present occasion demands, again, a Civilian Viceroy who may save India to the Empire. And they have already earmarked Sir Malcolm Hailey for the purpose!! This point of view receives the most powerful support from the European interests in India and the die-hards, in England. The plan of these silent campaigners is like this. The Viceroy's hands are to be constantly forced to repression so that the Liberals also might disown the Round Table Conference and then the Viceroy disgusted at his own failure, may retire from the field, and no Round Table Conference may be held!

WHAT THE VICEROY THINKS.

The advocates of this policy hold that India can be governed for another century or a half on the present basis if there is division of loaves and fishes between Englishmen and Indian minorities and that with the active assistance of the latter the Hindus can be permanently dominated There is against this the view which is held by our good-intentioned Viceroy that the most short-sighted policy is that advocated by the Imperialists and the Civilians. The reason given is that British strength is based not on its 'brute force' but on its economic fabric and that if the goodwill of 250 million potential Hindu consumers is permanently lost and that of 70 million minorities is gained (though such communally economical division is impossible) then the British Empire has grave fears of its future. What is needed, therefore, is goodwill of the Hindus and the minorities, more so of the former who hold the key to trade and commerce. Developments as regards clash between these currents will no doubt be watched with interest

Mr. Jayakar is seeing the Viceroy again in the hope that some light may yet be visible in this darkness all round. Political circles here hold that Mr. Jayakar met Pundit Motilal Nehru in Bombay before coming upto Simla. It is also held that the Pundit's statement was considered very fair by Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Jinnah and all progressive Liberal and Independent politicians and that therefore the Government of India's decision to declare the Congress Working Committee unlawful was a death blow to movement for peace started by some leaders at great peril to their reputation. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer will also see the Viceroy this week. Mr. S. C. Mitra continues to absent himself from the meetings of the Public Accounts Committee of the Assembly from the date that Pundit Motilal has been arrested.

Punjab Government's Publicity Department is also stirring into activity and a meeting of the Publicity Advisory Board is to be held here on 21st July. The Board is not a very usefhl institution and hardly any original suggestions are made at its meetings.

HARTAL IN SIMLA.

There was a hartal in Simla today as protests against Pundit Motilal's arrest. The most striking feature of it was that boys left their schools and formed a huge procession and paraded through lower bazar. The whole of the Mall and approaches to it were guarded by police. But what is most important in this connection to remember is the spirit that pervades the youth. Here is what happened this week. Seven boys all minors decided at 7 in the evening to proceed to Bombay to join Satyagraha movement. Like true crusaders they left their home barefooted and bareheaded. By the time their parents came to know they had travelled 10 miles. There was a considerable stir and after great difficulty a car was procured and traced them to Kathleeghat where after travelling 15 miles they had taken shelter in a corner of platform awaiting midnight train. The boys were brought bavk but the story of their deed has become a bye-word in the town.

FOREIGN CLOTH TRADE COMPLETELY PARALYSED IN KARACHI.

PURCHASE OF FRESH STOCK ABANDONED.

KARACHI, July 5.

(From A Special Correspondent).

All local foreign piece goods markets were picketed for the first time this morning by Satyagrahi volunteers, among whom ladies preponderated.

The local Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee had addressed a letter to the President of the Foreign Piecegoods Association stating that in view of Pandit Motilal Nehru's arrest boycott was to be stiffened and dealers should not take delivery of foreign cloth for one month from that date. The Piece-goods Association, at its meeting yesterday noon accepted this proposal though some made a rush to European offices and banks last evening and got most of their foreign cloth cleared off.

NO PURCHASES.

Another proposal of the foreign cloth boycott Committee was that merchants shall sell only the present stock of foreign cloth and not purchase any more for one month from any local or outside dealer. This condition was accepted by the merchants.

Picketing of foreign cloth markets has been very effective. Several ladies belonging to high families have offered themselves for the work. Sale of foreign cloth has completely stopped. A procession of ladies passed the whole day on roads adjoining markets and great enthusiasm prevailed.

NO DESPATCHES.

The Railway Goods Office, from where, goods are sent outside Karachi, was picketed by volunteers, who allowed no bale of foreign cloth to be despatched.

The Piece-goods Commission Agents' Association has passed a resolution that they would not purchase foeign cloth for three months nor despatch it to their Up-country clients.

Fancy Piece-Goods Merchants have also stopped sale for three days from to-day.

One big Marwari foreign cloth dealer has promised to ask for the return of all bales of foreign cloth despatched from Karachi.

Yesterday several foreign piecegoods merchants including one Mohomedan got their stocks sealed by the Committee to ensure stoppage of sale.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Acting President of the Congress, and Dr. Syed Mohamed, the General Secretary of the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C., and Mrs. Perin Captain, President, and other members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on their arrest and conviction and condemns the action of the Government, and in view of their having decided virtually to wage a war on Congress by declaring the Working Committee of the Congress an illegal body, the League calls upon every Kanarite to offer his or her all in the cause of the Congress.

Kanarites' Protest.

—:o:—

The South Kanara National Workers' League has passed the following resolutions:—

1. This League of the South Kanarites in Bombay strongly protests against the against the assaults committed by the police on unarmed and non-vilent citizens of Mangalore on the 25th June and 1st July and deeply sympathises with the victims of these excesses and heartily congratulates them on their courageous stand.

This League congratulates

SEVERAL ARRESTS BY POLICE.

—:o:—

SATYAGRAHA ACTIVITY AT DHOLERA.

Special Taluka Conference.

(From a Correspondent).

DHOLERA, July 1.

Several leading workers of Dhandhuka organised a special Taluka Conference, the session of which was held on the 26th. ultimo to consider the situation of the Taluka as developed since the commencement of the civil disobedience. The police arrested on the eve of the Conference Mr. Baburao Abhechand one of its secretaries in company with Mr. Vrajlal Shah, Sirsuba of Dhandhuka Satyagraha Camp and two leading workers of Dhandhuka—Messrs. Jamnadas Shah and Jeshanker Ghantiwala. The Conference met amidst scents of great rejoicings and concluded its business the same day under the presidency of Mr. Jiwanlal Diwan, Secretary Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee passing resolutions on several items of future programme of the movement including the closest coordination of the various centres of Taluka, breaking the latest two ordinances and non-payment of land revenue and other taxes.

The police began a regular round up of all the leading workers of the Taluka. They first devoted a whole day to Dhandhuka, the place of the Conference and arrested Sardar Jagjivandas Mehta, and Mr. Muljibhai, the other secretary of the Conference as well Darbar Shivsinghji Chudasama, a leading landlord of Cher a Taluka village and later in the day Mr. Laxmidas a leading farmer of Bhadiad. From Dholera the authorities arrested Mr. Haribhai Jagannath Trivedi, a worker of Dhandhuka Taluka Khedut Mandal, who has been doing pure humanitarian non-political work for the last seven years among the over burdened farmers of the Taluka. Along with Haribhai Chudasama Balubha a local landlord was also arrested.

The police authorities, then arrested Mr. Ratilal Sheth, a nephew of Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth together with Mr. Laxmidas Dani in charge of Satyagraha Camp at Ranpur. From Barwala, Mr. Mohanlal, well-known by the name of "Yudh Kavi" was arrested together with a leading merchant Mr. Prabhudas Bhuta of the place. From as far as Bavla police have brought in five workers to-day the first instant.

SPATE OF ARRESTS.

The president of the Reception Committee of the Conference Mr. Chhotalal Mohanlal Shah has also been arrested in company with Mr. Ranchhodlal and other five leading citizens of Dhandhuka.

It seems that the Agency Police is ready to lend a helping hand to the British authorities. 24 citizens of Limbdi State while returning from the Conference were detained by the Agency Police at Bhoika. 22 were subsequently let off while security proceedings against Messrs. Bhogilal Tarachand and Purshotam Bhurabhai, two out of the 24 have been commenced by the Agency.

While going to make inquiries about the Dhandhuka arrests on the 28th, Mr. Vrajlal Dave of Ranpur was also arrested under I. P. C. 117 and 143.

Mr. Isani the Assistant Collector has now began to sit all day long and dispose of the ever increasing Satyagraha cases. On the 28th ultimo Sardar Manishanker Trivedi and Sardar Bhimjibhai Shushil were convicted to imprisonment of 9 and 6 months' rigorous A class respectively and Sirsubas Nathalal Shah and Rasiklal Parikh were sentenced to one year imprisonment A class each rigorous and simple respectively, while three workers of Ranpur are sentenced 3 months' rigorous each with C class.

On the 30th ultimo Messrs. Ratilal Sheth and Laxmidas Dani arrested in connection with the Conference round up were given 6 months and twelve months—in order—rigorous B class.

Thus as a direct result of the Taluka Conference 24 persons from all over the Taluka have been arrested including the Sardar and all the Sirsubas of all the four centres as well as the Reception Committee Chairman and two Secretaries. All the Satyagrahis have been unconditionally released during the period before the commencement of their trials, by the Magistrate while all non-Satyagrahis such as mill workers, landlords and farmers have been made to offer bails. Nothing is as yet known about the two citizens of Limbdi, detained by the Agency.

Unparalleled enthusiasm prevails and the people are determined to carry on the fight. Wherever you go, you will meet people of all sorts and description prepared to carry unflinchingly the struggle onwards. Picketing is going on as usual and social boycott has been getting very rigid.

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We offer BAUTA Castor Oil Made in France; Cold Drawn, of superior quality; being Tasteless and odourless is relished by all users; and being effective strongly recommended by Doctors.
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What the People Say

MEERUT ACCUSED DEFENCE FUND.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to an appeal for Defence Fund in the press on behalf of the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case accused, and that two individual accused have been elected as treasurers.

We the undersigned wish to make it quite clear that this particular appeal was made without our knowledge or agreement, and as such the individual accused named as treasurers represent only a fraction of the accused and are not recognised by us as competent to receive funds for the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case Defence Fund.

Since the dissolution of the Central Defence Committee in February last the accused as a whole have made their own defence arrangements, and Com. B. F. Bradley was then elected sole treasurer and holds an account on behalf of the accused at the Allahabad Bank. He has carried on his treasurership in a satisfactory manner and has received money from abroad and from individuals in India. We see absolutely no reason why these arrangements which were satisfactory to all should be changed.

Accordingly the attempt of a few individuals, actuated by personal motives, to change these arrangmeents should be disregarded by the public. Those who desire to send contributions for the defence of the accused as a whole should do so to:—

B. F. Bradley. C|o Superintendent, District Jail, Meerut, U.P.—Yours, etc.,

District Jail,
Meerut, U. P.
July 29.

P. SPRATT,
R. S. NIMBKAR,
K. N. JOGLEKAR,
P. C. JOSHI
S. S. MIRAJKAR,
GUA MAWJEE,
G. ADHIKARI,
SOHAN SINGH JOSHI,
B. F. BRADLEY,
SHAUKAT USMANI,
AJODHIA PRASAD,
H. LESTER HUTCHINSON,
MUZAFFAR AHMAD.

'BOMBAY ADVOCATES AND POLITICS'.

—:o:—

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle."

Sir,—Perhaps you do not know. Sir, that the Small Causes Court Bar by a resolution of their Association had closed their offices for two days as a mark of respect for Mahatma Gandhi on his internment. They had also decided to join the procession organised by the Congress on this occasion. The learned Chief Judge thereupon wrote a letter to the Association disapproving of the action of that body and observing that it was not permissible to the Association to use the pleaders' Hall assigned for pleaders in the Small Causes Court for any purpose connection with politics and that the passing of the above resolution being an act of politics, the Association must give an undertaking that it shall not use the said pleaders' Hall in future for any purposes connected with politics. This ukase of the Chief Judge raised a storm amongst the members of the Association who have taken up a bold stand, and have refused, like brave men, to give the undertaking demanded. One does not know what further developments will take place on this question, but every one deplores the interference of the learned Chief Judge in the legitimate activities of the members of the Bar.—Yours, etc.,

"ADVOCATE."

WHAT ARE BOMBAY'S CLERKS DOING?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.."

Sir,—It is painfully surprising to notice the most indolent attitude of the Bombay clerks at a time when the whole city is ablaze with patriotism, from a child to an adult. Almost all kinds of people, except us, have taken part in demonstrations as a protest against repression. Clerks have sorrowfully been lacking in moral courage inasmuch as the use of "Gandhi Caps' and Khaddar dress is scarce amongst us. This is specially due to our fear of loosing our jobs for fear of displeasing our masters'. My brothers should realise that it is high time we should rise to our duty as Indians and fearlessly take part in the national movement as much as possible and thus share our due burden in the sacred cause of the uplif of our dear Motherland. It is advisable therefore to take out a huge procession of clerks of all shades in the city and convince the public of our whole hearted support to the movement.

The Clerks Union is, I suppose, not sleeping.—Yours, etc.,

ABDULHUSAIN NOORMAHOMED BENGALLY,

DOCTORS & HARTALS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read with great concern the Resolution of Mahamandal for closing the market for a long time. I hope the Mahamandal will allow chemists and druggists to continue their business in Indian drugs and foreign chemicals boycotting the British goods only. Doctors have to save their patients and their children (the future and free generation of India) by administering drugs. No doctor can stock drugs, so he has to purchase from chemists. So also the hospitals have to purchase from chemists. Medicines are today as necessary as food and even Mahatma Gandhi in 1919 in first hartal had advised doctors, druggists and dispensaries to continue. I hope you will raise your powerful voice in inducing the Mahamandal not to observe a long hartal for chemists and druggists. I hope you will publish this letter and oblige.—Yours, etc.

Dr. PRADHAN of Nagpur.
Bombay, Khar July 2.

Gujarat College Picketing.

—:o:—

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A report has recently appeared in the Press announcing an agreement between the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel concerning the picketing of the Gujarat College.

The report said:—"Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel arrived at about 2 p.m. at the Gujarat College. Soon after he was called by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate. They asked Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to stop "aggressive picketing" such as lying down at the gate of the College. After prolonged deliberations it was agreed that there should be peaceful picketing at the Gujarat College and that the Police would not interfere."

The District Magistrate writes to say that the report given in the above passage is incorrect. His letter states:—

Excepting the first sentence everything stated in this account is incorrect. I did not call Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. I did not ask him to stop aggressive picketing and I did not make any agreement with him.

"I went to the College at about 3 p.m. to see what was happening, as I heard that large crowds were assembling there on account of the Police having ejected certain picketers from two rooms occupied by them and having arrested 77 persons as reported in my No. G. 49 of 27th June 1930. Directly I arrived there, one of the leaders called Mr. Broker came up and began to make some complicated proposals about picketing which he asked me to convey to the Principal. I then went into the College with Mr. O'Gorman to find the Principal, whom we discovered showing Mr. Vallabhbhai round the building. Mr. Broker was sent for to explain what he wanted to say to the Principal, and Mr. Diwan came with him. From this time onward Mr. Vallabhbhai, who knew very little of what was happening at the College took very little part in the conversation.

"Mr. Broker wanted the Principal to agree to some proposals about stopping picketing on certain terms. We pointed out to him that picketing is illegal and could not be subject to any agreement by us.

"Prior to this conversation the Principal had advanced the opinion that the employment of the Police, who have been there during the past week and have secured certain convictions of picketers brings a crowd to the gate of the College, and that the presence of this crowd makes it still more difficult for students to enter.

"It was therefore announced that the Police would be temporarily withdrawn as an experiment in order to see if this will assist the Principal. It was repeatedly stated at the close of the conversation that no agreement of any kind had been made.

"We are at perfect liberty to send back the Police at any moment whenever it appears that the situation can be managed better by the Police than by the Principal with his staff. In short we are absolutely free to deal with the situation in any way we think best."

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 4.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 4-7-30 Colaba Point 1.23" Fort 1.40" J. J. Hospital 0.95"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 30.13" Fort 31.40" J. J. Hospital 28.80"

Total for the corresponding period of 1928 Colaba Point 36.01 Fort 41.11 J. J. Hospital 33.69"

Total for the corresponding 1929 Colaba Point 32.48" Fort 41.76" J. J. Hospital 33.59."

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS.

—:o:—

Hyderabad Residents' Demand.

The other day a meeting of inhabitants of Hyderabad, Deccan, was held at the Ghansia Mosque when it was resolved that the following demands should be made at the Round Table Conference on behalf of the Hyderabad state:—(1) The Hyderabad State should be considered an independent State; (2) The British army which is paid out of the revenues of the Hyderabad State, should be withdrawn; (3) The title of His Majesty should be conferred on the Nizam; (4) The Berars and the Machhli Bunder should be added back to the State; (5) The Hyderabad State should be treated as an independent Union; (6) The land under the jurisdiction of the Railway and the Resident respectively should be restored to the State, and the State's Ambassador and Consul should be appointed at London and Delhi respectively. The meeting which was held under the presidentship of Maulana Saiyed Muhammad, terminated after prayers were offered for the prosperity of H. E H. the Nizam and the people of the State:—("Roznama-e-Khilafat").

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S BIOGRAPHY.

Readers will be gratified to near that the work of writing a decent biography of the late Hakim Muhammad Ajmal Khan of Delhi has commenced in right earnest. Hakim Muhammad Jamil, Secretary, Board of Trustees, Tibbiya College, Delhi, is collecting all the available materials and has requested all those who have ever come in contact with the late Hakim or who have ever corresponded with him, to help him in this task. Qazi Abdul Ghaffar of Moradabad who was himself a friend of the late Hakim Sahib has been entrusted with this work and there is every hope that the Qazi will acquit himself creditably of this task.—("Ibid").

Mr. Shaukat Ali has said one thing to the "Times" but the organ of the Khilafat Committee, in its "Bagho-Bahar" columns, expresses a different opinion altogether on the Simon Report, What it says in a nutshell is this: "The house is yours but its key is with us we are its protectors."—("Millat").

"Al-Aman" of Delhi which is anti-Congress, opines that the Simon Report has not satisfied the Mussalmans and hence they are thinking of boycotting the Round Table Conference.

The Turkish Government is framing a law by which all the brothels in Turkey will be closed. In this connection poor women will be financially helped by Government so that they may enter into matrimonial relations. Besides, loans will be advanced to them and the period of repayment will be 10 years. Women who are not able to maintain themselves in any other way, will be paid 10 qurush per day—("Millat").

BOHRA WOMAN'S CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

—:o:—

Mr. Justice Broomfield at the High Court heard a notice of motion by Husseinbai Mahomedalli, a Bohra lady, claiming Rs. 700 as interim maintenance from her husband Yusufalli Sarafalli Rangwalla pending the final disposal of her suit.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji for the defendant.

Mr. Bahadurji said that his client was willing to keep the plaintiff with him unconditionally. Under the Mahomedan Law, when a husband makes such an offer, the claim for maintenance cannot be sustained. The parties are Shia Mahomedans, and under the law governing them a husband is not bound to maintain a wife who disobeys the reasonable orders of her husband. Whether the plaintic disobeyed like this or not would be decided later in Court. The defendant's allegation that the plaintiff took away clothes and ornaments without his permission would be also decided by the Court.

Mr. Davar for the plaintiff said that the defendant's offer to take his wife back was not by way of favour, but as a legal obligation. The plaintiff left not for unjustifiable disobedience as alleged. But now when maintenance was demanded, the allegations of theft of ornaments and clothes were made. The plaintiff denied these allegations.

LOOKING FOR A FOURTH WIFE

The true facts, said Mr. Davar, were that the plaintiff who was the third wife was being ill-treated by the defendant. He had illtreated his former two wives, and he was now in search of a fourth wife.

His Lordship made a note in his notes that on the defendant undertaking to maintain the plaintiff, and not to ill-treat her, she was willing to go back to him.

On the above conditions, the plaintiff agreed to live with the defendant till the disposal of the suit.

PORTLAND CEMENT

"Ganapati" INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD. PORTLAND CEMENT BOMBAY. BRAND.

Surpasses the latest British Standard specification AND IS A
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USE IT and SAVE MONEY.

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MUSINGS FROM AN EASY CHAIR

—:o:—

(By, S. M. Rahman, M.L.C., Akola.)

Popularity was, once, defined by a cynic as the "outburst of mob-lunacy". Was that misanthrope far wide of the mark? Is not fame much akin to the fits of insanity, that grip the mind of Bedlam, after every lucid interval?

England had gone mad over Miss Amy Johnson's flight to Sydney in her aeroplane. She was more lustily cheered and applanded on her return to England, than, perhaps, Queen Elizebeth on the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Not long ago, France accorded to Lindberg, on the success of his "tour de force", a welcome, which the greatest of Bourbons would have envied. The "King of Speed", the late Sir Henry Segrave, was able to claim, for weeks, together, from the aristocrats of Fleet more space in their news-columns than falls to he lot of even Rothermere and Beverbrooks.

It can hardly be doubted, that intellect is at a great discount in this age of "stunts". If Einstein's epoch-making Theory of Relativity causes a ripple, Hobbs and Sutcliffe's scores produce waves on the placid seas of the "civilized public opinion". The "Flying Duchess" arouses more interest in the average Britisher than the flights of imagination of a Hibbert Lecturer at Oxford.

As the cycle of civilization is a vicious circle, which always ends where it began, the modern man, like his primitive ancestors, is able to appreciate only the feats of daring and the feats of skill. If he gives the Nobel Prize of £10,000 to a Rudyard Kipling or a Tagore for the best creative work in Literature produced aftes a life-time of ceasless labour, he pays, at least, double that amount, per annum, to a Terry for knocking down opponents in a boxing-ring. If Mr. MacDonald receives £6000 per year for managing the affairs of an Empire over which the Sun never setc; Gordon and Charles Correl, the vaudeville artists, earn £1000 a week, for making people, laugh, for half an hour, by their negro patter in the microphone performances. Who is more "popular" the uncrowned king of the great Republic of America or Mr. Harold Lloyd, the "Prince of Hollywood Jokers"? Say what you may, Brother Jonathan sets more value on the tossing, tumbling, and jumping of Charlie Chaplin than on the statecraft of Silent Coolidge in Whitehouse.

The abnormal life that the "civilized" man has been leading has so shattered his nerves, has inculcated such barbaric habits in his manhood, that he enternally looks for the intoxication of adventure, sport, and entertainment to make him forget, if even for one brief moment, the realities of his rational existence.

PROTEST AGAINST WARDHA LAND REVENUE INCREASE

—:o:—

Non-Brahmins Condemn Simon Report.

In the course of a statement on the recommendations of Simon Report issued at the meeting of the Working Committee of the C. P. and Berar Non-Brahmin provincial association held on 29-6-30, with over 100 leaders from all over the Province it is stated that the recommendations contained in the Report are disappointing and fall far short of the National aspirations that the members are sadly disappointed to find that no provision has been made for dominion status or the automatic evolution of dominion status. The questions relating to the depresed classes, labour and women though approached in the right spirit are not appealing to sense of justice. It is essential that the British Government should make an immediate declaration that the purpose of the Round Table Conference will be the framing of a dominion constitution for India with such safeguards as may be agreed upon at the conference.

That there should be a joint Working Committee for the Marathi speaking Districts of the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces and Berar and the personal of the Representative from the latter Province was also selected.

That they protest against the proposed increase in the Land Revenue and rents of Wardha District at the ensuing settlement and appoint a Committee to take steps to oppose and stop any any further increase.

Calcutta, July 3.—The Viceroy will open the proceedings of the annual general meetings of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon which is to be held in Calcutta in December. It is likely that December 15 will be fixed for the meeting.—A. P.

Rise India and SUPPORT INDIAN CONCERNS

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is an ideal one
100% increase all round in 1929.
All profits to policy-holders alone.
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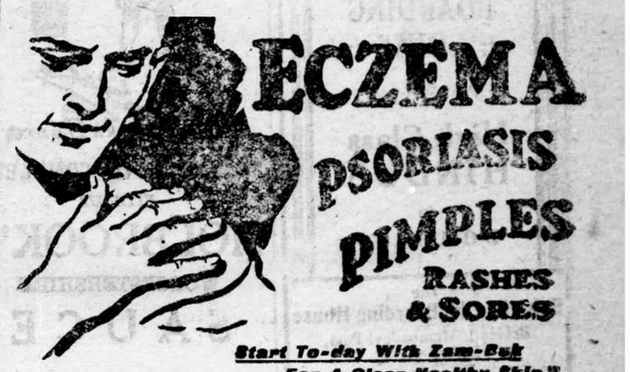
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PIMPLES
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Start To-day With Zam-Buk For A Clear Healthy Skin

ALL sore, itching, and inflamed conditions of the skin are quickly soothed and healed by Zam-Buk. Even eczema and other chronic skin troubles are completely eradicated by this marvellous balm.

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There are valuable antiseptic and germicidal properties in Zam-Buk. It destroys disease germs, removes all bad matter from the sore or injury, then grows new skin.

For eczema, bad legs, poisoned wounds, ringworm, scalp disease, piles, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pimples, itch, prickly heat, etc., you can never afford to be without Zam-Buk.

All chemists and medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk. Full directions enclosed in every package. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

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GROWS NEW SKIN.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

Ex-mill prices of the leading lines of Bombay Mill-made piecegoods on Friday, 4th July 1930.

Description	Inches	Yds.	lbs.	Price per lb. Rs. a. p.
GREY UNBLEACHED.				
Longcloth (S. quality)	37 x	37½ x	7¼	0 13 9
Longcloth (Standard quality)	37 x	37½ x	9	0 13 3
Shirtings	35 x	38 x	9	0 12 6
Dhoties (upto ½" nakhi border)	32 x	9 x	1¾	0 13 9
Drills	29½ x	40 x	13½	0 10 6
T. cloths	30 x	24 x	6	0 12 6
Domestics	24 x	48 x	10	0 13 0
„	26 x	61 x	11	0 12 6
Salita	40 x	66 x	25	0 12 3
Chadars	50 x	6 x	2¼	0 12 9
WHITE BLEACHED.				Per piece
Long cloth	36 x	40 x	10-7/8	Not quoted.
Stripped Shirting (upto 15 p.c. colour.)	25 x	24 x	3½	3 10 0
Twills (Fazulbhoy)	31½ x	40 x	7¾	7 8 0
DYED GOODS.				
Dyed Longcloth (black)	35 x	38 x	9	8 5 9
FANCY GOODS.				
Susi, Grey Weft (upto 20 p.c. colour).	21 x	24 x	2-11/16	2 1 0
Sholapur Coating (100 p.c. colour).	27 x	24 x	8½	3 8 0
Sholapur Coating (100 p.c. colour).	27 x	24 x	6½	5 8 0
Kashmere Cloth (Cotton Dyed)	24 x	24 x	4	3 2 0
Towels	30 x	16½ x	7	per dozen 6 0 0

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON POONA CONGRESS SECRETARY.

—:o:—

Complaint Of Getting Lathi Blows Near Whiteaway Laidlaw?

Sjt. Popatlal Shah, Secretary of the Poona Congress Committee, in a statement to the press says, that while he and Mr. Dalpatram Dave, Proprietor of the Lokmanya Stores Poona, were crossing Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., on the 3rd inst., to visit the offices of Messrs. B. J. Dewan & Co. on the 3rd floor of the Whiteaway Building, a Sergeant suddenly came there from behind and caned them severely on the feet inflicting a severe injury on the feet of Mr. Dave. Mr. Shah also got a lathi blow. When asked to give his name the Sergeant refused to do so, and said that they might have been accidentally beaten along with the crowd. Their wounds were promptly dressed by Congress Ambulance Volunteers standing nearby.

CONVICTED UNDER THE "ZAHIR NAMA."

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

MIRAJ, July 4.

Mr. B. V. Shikhare was convicted to-day under the 'Jahirnama' to a fine of Rs. 200 or in default 20 days' simple imprisonment. Sections 273 and 143 were not proved. Mr. Shikhare has refused to pay the fine and has been removed to jail. Nearly 5000 people had gathered outside the Court premises.

SATYAGRAHA ACTIVITY IN MALVAN.

—:o:—

(THROUGH MAHAJAN SATYAGRAHA CAMP.)

MALVAN, July 4.

The case against Harichandra Mayeker came up for hearing today. His motor was confiscated. Ganesh Suryaji Bandiwadekar, a local leader was arrested; many more are to be arrested. Liquor shops picketing goes on successfully. There was complete hartal on 'Bombay Day' and on the president's arrest. All schools were closed and there were processions of cloth merchants who promised not to sell British cloth for three months. Khadi work is vigorously going on.

SATYAGRAHIS JAILED AT BELGAUM.

—:o:—

BELGAUM, July 5.

Sjts. Venkatesh Yalgil, Malkappa Vadekar, Basappa Patil and Narayan Tinaikar have been sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment for picketing of liquor shops.

The Local Satyagraha Manda', it is learnt, has decided to send daily six Volunteers for picketing.

Sjt. Venkatesh Yalgi is the third person from the Yalgi family to be sent to jail during the present struggle.—Free Press.

Earthquake Casualties.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 5.

An old woman has died of heartfailure through fear of the consequence of the earthquake shock and two men have been seriously injured at Dinajpur where several houses have been damaged. Shocks of lesser intensity were felt in the afternoon of July 3 at Mymensigh, damaging several buildings. Serajganj experienced fresh shocks late in the evening. Shocks were also felt at Chittagong, Faridpur, Noakhali and Chandpur but there was no damage.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 5.

The New York and New Orleans markets are closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 5.

	Opening	Closing
July		7.20
August		7.09
September		7.02
October	6.98	6.93
November		6.95
December		6.96
January	6.99	6.98
February		7.01
March		7.06
April		7.03
May	7.14	7.12
June		7.16
July		7.16
Middling Spot		7.64

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 5.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 5

Scinde, Fully Good	4.20
Scinde, Fine	4.45
Scinde, Superfine	4.70
Bengal, Good	3.95
Bengal, Fully Good	4.20
Bengal, Fine	4.45
Oomra, Good	
Oomra, Fully Good	Mutilated
Oomra, Fine	
Broach, Fully Good	5.15
Broach, Fine	5.40
Broach, Superfine	5.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 5.

July	11.08
November	12.26
December	11.34
January	11.36
March	11.49
May	11.59
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	12.10

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 5.

Silver.—China bought and sold.

Buyers satisfied.

Spot	15-9/16
Forward	15-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 5.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-5-0-5/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	1-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	2 p.c.

London, July 5.

Bank Bills, 3 months	2-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	26-11/16 p.v.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	3-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 5.

T T London on Berlin	20.40
T T London on Amsterdam	12.09-1-2
T T London on Brussels	34.82
T T London on Madrid	41.45
T T London on Milan	92.87
T T London on Berne	25.06
T T London on Paris	123.67
T T London on Prague	163.95

5 WOMEN INJURED.

—:o:—

A motor bus capsized on the Tiruvattiyur High Road this morning, it is alleged, in overtaking another bus, as a result of which ten persons, including six women, were injured, five seriously. The driver and conductor have been detained by the police pending enquiries.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.

July 5th.

S. S. Canara, Danbrook, Moulmein.
S S Varsova, Rowe, Busrah.
S S Karapara, McLean, Durban.

DEPARTURES.

July 6th.

S. S. Golconda, Carruthers, Rangoon.
S S Cranfield, Collins, Calcutta.
S S Andijk., Liston, Hamburg.

LOADING.

Steamer Ockenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Masimpur for Rangoon.

S S Canara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Canara, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein, with a cargo rice.

S. S. Golconda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

Coy.'s steamer Golconda, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Cranfield:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Cranfield, sailed yesterday from Bombayy harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Andijk:—The E D Sassoon Coy.'s steamer Andijk, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

—:o:—

Rawalpindi:—Carrying mails of 26th June left Marseilles June 28.

OUTWARD MAILS.

—:o:—

Maloja:—Carrying mails of 21st June left Port Said July 1.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Saturday, 5th July, 1930.

1 Ockenfels Karachi 8-7, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Malwa, 5980, London, 12-7, M M and Co.
3 Wolfsburg 3,827 Hamburg 8-7 L Edwards Ltd.
4 City of Salford Karachi 11-7 K Nixon & Co.
6 Canara 16-7 M M & Co.
7 Hatipera, Karachi 5-7 M M & Co.
8 Sado Maru Japan 13-7 N Y Kaisha.
9 Audyk Hamburg 5-7 E D Sassoon and Co
15 City of Barcelona Dunkirk 6-7 K Nixon and Co.
16 Durenda 4450 N F, N F, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Nizam, Calcutta 7-7, T Morrison and Co.
2 Jalwihar Rangoon 12-7 S S N Co.
10-11 Celebes Maru Kobe 7-7 O. D. S. Kaisha.
16 Laxmi 134 R. Assaria.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Cranfield 3213 Calcutta 6-7 M M and Co.
F Alavi Jeddah 15-7 T Morrison & Co.
H Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 7-7 L Naranji & Co.
M Khandalla, Dunban 16-7 M M and Co.
N Golconda 3202 Rangoon 6-7 M M and Co.
P Vita, Busreh, 18-7 M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Celebes Maru 1-7-30.
Jamnagar 1-7-30.
Kalavati 1-7-30.
Chattanooga 2-7-30.
Aungban 2-7-30.
Hatarana 1-7-30.
Malwa 1-7-30.
Dayavati 2-7-30.
C/Barcelona 2-7-30.
Hatipura 2-7-30.
Nippon 2-7-30.
Wolfsburg 2-7-30.
Tugela 3-7-30.
British Sailor 3-7-30.
Baroda 3-7-30.
Dogra 3-7-30.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.

Rawalpindi 11-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 18-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-7-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Trekane 25-7-30 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macbride 13-7-30 J F Co.
City of Venice 14-7-30 K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Branksom Hall 8-7-5 J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Benares 16-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM LIESBAN

Simla 10-7-30 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Slotzenfels 10-7-30 L Edward Ltd.
Lanterfels 19-7-30 L Edward.

FROM GENOA

Sumatra 10-7-30 M Italiana
Riow 19-7-30 T M Co.
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana
Arabia 22-7-30 M Italiana

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

14 Karapara 3722 Durban N F M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Varsova 1957 Busrah 11-7 M M & Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.

B Dogra 3281 Rangoon N F T Morrison & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna 25-7-30 L T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk 13-7-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 3-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk 21-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Newcastle 26-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Kimberly 12-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
Unicol 5-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Tottori Maru 16-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shizoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 17-7-30 N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru 25-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 9-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Alipore 7-7-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera 18-7-30 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa 19-7-30 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa 12-7-30 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Hatimura NF, M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Barcelona 6-7-30 K N Co.
City of Salford 11-7 K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wolfsburg 8-7-30 L Edwards Ltd.
Ockenfels 8-7-30 L Edward Ltd.
Argenfels NF L Edward Ltd

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Vita 18-7-30 M M and Co.
Baroda 9-7 M M & Co.
Varsova 11-7-30 M M & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Sado Maru 12-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 8-7-30 O S Kaisha

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla 12-7-30 M M and Co.
Karapara N F M M & Co.

FOUR MOULMEIN.

Jaladuta NF Scindia S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nizam 4-7 T M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Musimpur N F Burma Shell.

STEAMER FIXED.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa 5980 Britton, P & O S. N. Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Hatimura 4158 Lamb M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Barcelona 3525 Hill K N Co.
City of Salford 3734 Gorst K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wolfburg 3827 Schulte L Edward Ltd.
Argenfels 3540 Zimmerman, L Edward Ltd.
Ockenfels 4671 Dickson L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT

Celebes Maru, 5863 Itow, O S Kaisha.
Sado Maru 3628 Uchino N Y K.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Varsova 1,457 Rowe M M & Co.
Baroda 1899 Perry M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Masimpur 3191, Nelson B S O S & Co.
Dogra 3287 Evello T M and Co.
Jalaviher 3,581 Matches I S N Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

Jaladuta 3089 Baker Scindia S N Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla 3329 Baird M M S. Co.
Karapara 3721 McLean M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nizam 3334 Robb T M & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Hatimura 4153 Lamb M M & Co
Canara 3339 Danbrook M M & Co.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 5

S S Malwa for London:—8 bales animal skin, H Jeewan; 7 cks. goat skin, M. Mahomed Ali & Co.

S S Halimura for London:- 2044 cwts. magnesium chloride, Pioneer Magnesium Works, 2000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy & Co.

For Havre:—5117 cwts. myrabollam, C Jinvanlal & Co.

S S City of Salford for Liverpool:—2000 cwts. myrabollam, J Moolch and & Co; 10200 cwts. groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 95 bales wool raw, F F Campbell & Co.; 375 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 62 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.

For Manchester:—250 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 40 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd. 908 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Argenfels for Hamburg:—60 cwts. mustardseed, J Moolchand & Co.; 5300 cwts. linseed, Volkart Bros.; 500 cwts. myrabollam, C. Jivanlal & Co.; 18 bales cotton sawri, G Suchedina & Co.; 60 bales cotton fly, K Visram & Co.; 480 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Copenhegan:—27 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton fly, K Visram & Co.; 456 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.; 2000 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—275 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd., 8000 cwts. groundnuts Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts. groundnuts oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy.

For Bremen:—90 bales hide fleshing raw, D Abraham & Sons.; 375 bales cotton Wolf burs E. Spinner & Co.

For Hamburg:—23 cwts. casings, A D Mayer & Co.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—3000 cwts. linseed Ralli Bros.

City of Barcelona for Dunkirk:—255 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Manchester:—250 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

S. S. Celebes Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros. 1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 3500 cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 5.

S. S. Sado Maru—Agent. N. Y. Kaisha Ltd.; from Nagoya:—235 cases porcelain ware; 20 cases glassware; 600 cases beer; 35 cases shirtings.

From Osaka:—107 cases cotton yarn; 491 cases cotton shirtings; 68 cases cotton jeans; 141 cases cotton goods; 49 cases rayan goods; 30 cases glue; 30 cases enamel ware; 405 cases glassware; 24 cases alumni circles; 1400 cases brassware; 200 kegs. lead.

From Kobe:—58 cases camphor; 343 cases cotton; 15 cases cotton shirtings; 73 cases shoes; 20 cases cotton drill; 320 cases glassware; 100 bags ginger dry; 658 bags standard board; 500 bags cement.

From Tokyo:—300 cases cotton yarn.

From Shanghai:—83 cases silk; 53 cases cotton yarn; 8828 bags beans; 553 bags tea; 50 cases chemicals.

From Hongkong:—135 cases silk; 61 cases preserves, 475 cases fire crackers; 875 bags sugar; 150 bags sugar candy; 1000 bags beans, 330 bags cassia.

From Canton:—350 bags cassia; 100 bags sugar candy; 100 bags preserves; 53 bales mats.

From Singapore:—100 bales cotton; 48 bags gum benzamin; 2510 bags sago flour; 202 bags betel nuts; 133 bags damarbatu.

From Penang:—203 bags pearl taploca; 160 bags betel nuts.

From Colombo:—73 cases tea; 37 cases rubber; 96 bales matress fibres.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 5.

Demand Bills	486.18

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay, per son.
Sellers Jul/Aug. £5-10-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, per ton.
Sellers Jul/Aug. £14-2-6
Rapeseed. Toria, per ton.
Sellers Jul/Aug. £14-0-0

LINSEED.

London, July 5.

Linseed Calcutta (London) per ton.
Sellers Jul/Aug. £16-16-3
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F., per ton.
Sellers July/Aug. £15-7-6
Linseed, Bombay (London) per ton
Sellers Jul/Aug. £17-12-6

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 5.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.
Sellers July/Aug. 36/1-1/2
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.
Paid Sep/Dec. 34/1-1/2
New York Coffee closed.

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, July 5.

Rodario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb. Cargoes.
Sellers Jul/Aug. 34/
Barletta Russo, per 62½ lb. Cargoes.
Sellers Jul/Aug. 33/6
Wheat South Australian, Parcels.
Sellers Afloat 37/
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.
Hull Paid July 34/7-1/2

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, July 5.

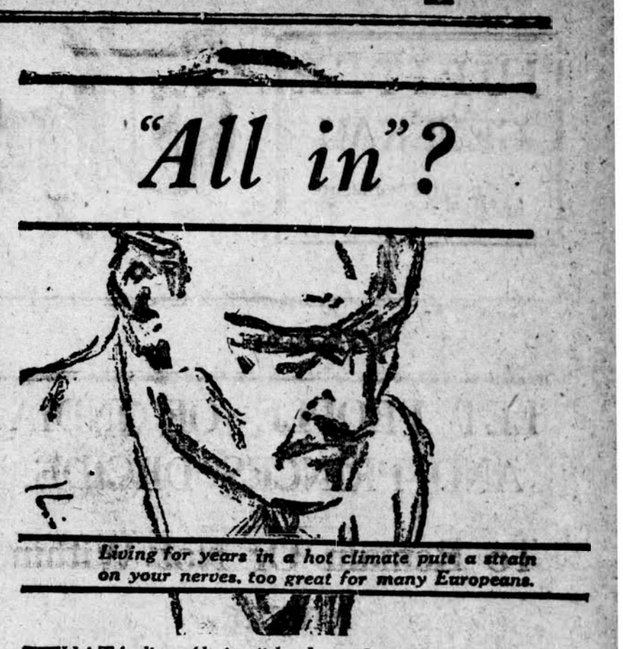
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25

C. & F. Calcutta. July/Sept. per cwt	8/3
Oct/Dec. per cwt.	8/3
C. & F. Bombay. July/Sept. per cwt	8/3-1/4
C. & F. Karachi. July/Sept. per cwt	8/3-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 5.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot	6-1/16d. Sellers.



Living for years in a hot climate puts a strain on your nerves, too great for many Europeans.

THAT feeling of being "dead-tired" shows clearly that you are using up the last reserves of strength and energy. You are nearing the danger-zone, you are unnecessarily risking a serious break-down.

The energy you get from your regular diet is apparently not sufficient to pull you through the day without fatigue, or nervous over-exertion. You must have either more rest, or an extra infusion of strength.

Start taking Sanatogen. Every particle of this strengthening food — containing albumin and phosphorus — creates energy and vitality. A few teaspoonfuls after each meal, will nearly double the amount of energy-giving elements absorbed into your system.

When you use Sanatogen you will be able to work better and to enjoy your life to the full again. You will no longer be "all-in" after the day's work.

Slowly but surely your vitality will increase, your nervous resistance will be strengthened. Sanatogen will have given you a new reserve of strength filling you with youthful vitality and vigour.

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or (ii) If you have objections to place yourself under the Scrutinity of a Doctor

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(Without Medical Examination)

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SUM PAYABLE AT DEATH OR ON ATTAINING The CERTAIN AGE, ARE FIXED FOR DIFFERENT AGES

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3. Females Lives also accepted.
4. Accident benefits are also secured.
5. The scheme combines in itself the advantages of Industrial and popular insurance, which is not offered by MANY A PROVIDENT COMPANIES.

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BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
BHARAT BUILDING, LAHORE.
Or
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BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1930.

LET PEOPLE OF INDIA AND PRINCES DECIDE.

To Remain Or Not Within Empire.

BRITAIN MUST DO WHAT IS RIGHT.

SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND.

LONDON, July 4.

Sir Francis Younhusband in a letter in the "Spectator" suggests that India's real desire is to raise her "Izzat" in the world. Men like Tagore, Gandhi, Sastri, R dhakris hnan, Jagadis Chandra Bose and Duleepsinghjee are doing their part, but Britain can contribute hers by making it clear that India will only remain within the Empire at her own desire. Sir Francis Younghusband suggests that in the preamble of the new Government of India Act such words as "integral part of the Empire" should be omitted and Princes and people of India should decide whether to remain or not within the Empire when responsible Self-Government is achieved. Sir Francis admits the risk, but says nothing can be done in India without the risk and Britain has to do what is right.—Reuter.

PESHAWAR SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

"I Do Not Consider The Firing Of My Children Accidental"

MR. GANGA SINGH'S STATEMENT.

S. Ganga Singh, I. M. S. M., Superviser, Government Dairy Farm, Peshawar, has made the following statement to a press representative in connection with the death of his two children on May 31:—

I left the Military Dairy at about 7-30 a.m. on the 31st May, in a tonga with my wife and four children (two daughters and two sons),—the eldest daughter Harpal Kaur, aged about 9 years and the second daughter Gursaran Kaur, aged about six years, and two sons named Gursaran Singh and Bichatar Singh, aged about Gurbir Singh, aged about four three and 1 years respectively.

My aunt and her grandson, years, were with us. We entered the city through the Dubgari Gate and went to the Gurdwara of Bhai Joga Singh to join the Gurpurib prayers on the Martyrdom day of Guru Arjun Dev. We sat there for about an hour and joined the prayers. Then we left the Gurdwara with the intention of going to Bhai Biba Singh's Gurdwara and got out of the city through Bijori gate in the same tonga. Myself and two children (Gursaran Kaur and Gursaran Singh) were in the front seat to the left of the driver and in the back seat my daughter Harpal Kaur was seated behind the driver. Her mother was sitting to her right holding Bichitar Singh against her left arm; and my aunt and her grandson were to the right of my wife Harpal Kaur was facing on her left.

THE FATAL SHOT.

Outside the Kabuli gate, a traffic control sentry signalled us to proceed on as we wished to enter into the Kissa Khani Bazar (now known as Khuni Bazar). As soon as our tonga passed through the Kabuli Gate, I saw on my right side some British soldiers in the second storey of a building which stands just opposite to the police station. Immediately I heard a shot from the building, and my wife cried and said, "Take the son he is dying." I took the baby whom I found already dead. Our tonga moved a few paces, before it could stop owing to the horse being frightened I got down and saw my wife badly wounded, and the daughter dying. I tried to give some water to my daughter but she died before I could do so. A number of people gathered there and took the dead bodies and my wife to the police station. I saw a Lieutenant-Colonel coming towards my tonga, to whom I said "This is your *Bandobast*." In the police station the wound of my wife and the dead bodies were covered. Some persons took my wife to the Lady Reading Hospital, and I left the dead bodies under the care of an I. M. D. Jamadar, and escorted by by a Muslim went to the Hospital, where the wounds of my wife were properly dressed. Soon after the dead bodies were also brought to the Hospital. A few minutes after, Hakim Abdul Jalal came to the Hospital with a letter from the Deputy Commissioner to the effect that the dead bodies might be handed over to him, so that he might disperse the people, who had gathered near the Police station and were demanding the dead bodies. On this the dead bodies of the two children were handed over to him and were taken away by the public to the Gurdwara for performance of last rites.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

They took away the dead bodies from Gurdwara and I returned to the Hospital to look after my wife After seeing her. I went out to join the funeral of my children which I joined in the Gunj Bazar. Therefrom we all proceeded towards the Clock Tower. On our way in front of Gor Khatri, I along with Haji Mohd. Salim asked the people, who were already going peacefully, to remain peaceful and follow the golden principle of non-violence even in case of highest provocation. All of them solemnly promised to remain peaceful. We had harly passed fifty or sixty paces when I saw a party of British soldiers numbering about to coming from the opposite direction. Without any previous warning of any sort that I could hear, came suddenly the shower of bullets from their rifles. People ran in all directions for their lives and the Bazar became clear of the people. I remained standing and saw two of the carriers of the stretchers on which were the dead bodies of my children shot from close quarter—about a yard. The dead bodies had fallen on the ground, with the fall of those two persons who were carrying the stretchers. One of them was Aubar Singh, and the other was a Muslim. As I could not bear to see the dead bodies in that disfraceful state, I was naturally anxious to get at he bodies; but inspite or my request, I was stopped by a British soldier. I sat down disappointed for about sixteen seconds, then Haji Mohd. Salim drew me aside. The soldiers marched off towards Gor Khatri, I and Haji Salim began to gather the dead bodies, and rendered first aid to the wounded. I had not seen the dead bodies of my children being carried away by any body. I, therefore, having arranged, for other dead bodies being carried away, started to search for the dead bodies of my children, and eventually found them in the Gurdwara of Bhai Biba Singh wherefrom we went to the cremation ground.

This is how the tragedy took place. I simply bow to the will of the Almighty, who gave us an opportunity to sacrifice our children when we were proceeding to the Gurdwara on the day of Guru Arjan Dev's martyrdom. I, however, do not consider the firing of my children as accidental

In the end I thank the public —Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs whole-heartedly for their help and words of sympathy on the sad bereavement."—"Tribune."

ALLEGED POLICE EXCESSES IN PUNJAB.

—:o:—

Men Beaten & Women Abused.

BECAUSE FREE SUPPLIES WERE REFUSED.

AMRITSAR, June 1.

The Committee consisting of Lala Kesho Ram Sekhri, M. L. C., President, Sh. Mohd. Sadiq M. L. C., Pandit Amarnath Sharma, Mr. Dost Mohammed and Sardar Raghbir Singh, which was appointed to inquire into the alleged police beating at the village Tharu on the night between the 23rd and the 24th instant, by the local Bar Association has concluded recording evidence at Tharu and Nurdi, neighbouring villages yesterday.

27 witnesses from Tharu and 23 witnesses from Nurdi appeared before the Committee. Most of them received injuries at the hands of the police. Their injuries were still visible.

Almost all of them stated that they they were beaten because they were serving the Satyagrahi "Jathas" coming to village Tharu. They also said that at first estables were supplied to the police on credit or cash. Later on they did not like to pay the price for the things supplied and they began to insist on cash.

All of them were medically examined by Doctor Chunilal Bhatia, L. R. C. P., who gave evilence before the Committee.

LADIES ABUSED.

Shrimati Nihal Kaur, wife of Sardar Sohan Singh, stated that before they could dress themselves the police began to beat them. Sardar Sohan Singh was belaboured with canes and other things while on his "Charpoy".

Sardari, a boy of fifteen years, stated that on the night of the occurrence the policemen came to his house from the roof of the neighbouring house, and began to beat him, while he was lying down. He was taken to the Chauki where he was again beaten.

Sardar Lachhman Singh, servant of Sardar Sohan Singh, said that he was beaten by the police. He was in the way and was beaten before Sardar Sohan Singh. He saw Sardar Sohan Singh being beaten at his house near the Gurdwara and near the Chauki.

Sardar Surjan Singh, a neighbour to Sardar Sohan Singh, stated that he was first employed in the army. He saw Sardar Sohan Singh being beaten. A police officer cried out. "Beat Sohan Singh. He is a "Jathedar." There was a European officer with them. He was also beating Sardar Sohan Singh with his canes.

POLICE GET FREE SUPPLIES.

Questioned by Sh. Mohd. Sadiq, Commissioner, witness said, neither Sardar Sohan Singh nor any one else resisted being arrested. He was attending the "Diwans" and serving drinks as usual as a matter of courtesy. The Congress volunteers preached the use of Khaddar, abstention from drink, unity and payment of half the revenue as proposed by Mahatma Gandhi. They paid revenue in some portion before the occurrence and some after it accordingly as their wheat was being sold. No one refused payment.

The police were getting free supplies of provisions, wheat and gram. The demands daily increased and so they refused to supply these things during the "Diwan" days.

Mussamat Bishan Kaur, aged 50 years, stated that the police wanted her son on the night of occurrance. The Police abused them and beat her and her daughter-in-law. Her son was here now. An officer gave fist blows.

Sardar Labh Singh, another witness, stated that he saw Sardar Sohan Singh being beaten. He saw him in the tank. A police officer said that he was the Jathedar and responsible for the whole trouble. In his presence several other peoples were beaten by the police at the police Chauki. Beating took place within the sight of Mr. Neill.

Lala Des Raj stated that a constable woke him up and told him that the "Inqilab had come". When he reached there he was presented to Sh. Guulam Qadir who asked him if he had brought his "bahi" for having a thumb impression of Swarajya.

The village people had decided on a complete stoppage of articles to police. This boycott was decided upon because the police demands of free things were very excessive. Sardar Sohan Singh preached boycott of the police on the ground that the demands were extortionate. 12 "Jathas" were arrested. No one evaded arrest.

SHOPKEEPER'S SON THRASHED.

Lala Mahi Dass, a shopkeeper, said that the Patwari told him that his son was beaten because he did not attend school on the "hartal day."—"Tribune."

PESHAWAR'S LOYAL DEPUTATION

—:o:—

Deplores "Regrettable Incidents"

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S LECTURE.

PESHAWAR, July 4.

It is believed in political circles that yesterday's function, at which a deputation of all communities met the Chief Commissioner and Sir Fazl-i-Hussain, heralds an important era of constitutional advance in the Frontier Province and will have far-reaching results.

In the course of their address the deputation deplored the regrettable incidents which had recently strained the relations between the people and the authorities.

In his reply, the Chief Commissioner thanked them for the self-restraint displayed in dwelling upon unpleasant incidents, and welcomed their assurance that they pinned their faith to constitutional methods only and that they neither adopted nor approved of the programme of defiance of law; and assured them that he looked with sympathy on the natural aspirations of the people to advance intellectually, economically and politcally. He gave the assurance that the proposals for the reassessment of the District would be examined in the light of the Punjab Land Revenue Amendment Act 1929.

The reputation included Nawab Mohammad Akbar Khan of Hoti, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Quiyum Khan, M. L. A., Nawab Sir Dost Mohammad Khan, Rai Bahadur Karam Chand, O. B. E., Khan Bahadur Abdul Gaffar Khan of Saida, Rai Sahib Lala Ram Nath, Khan Bahadur Hamidullah Khan of Toru, Sardar Kirpal Singh, Muhammad Aurangzeb Khan, Mohammad Ibrahim Khan, Abdul Gaffar Khan, Bar.-at-Law, Arab Taj Muhammad Khan, Lala Charanjit Lal, pleader, Pandit Bhagat Ram and a number of others.

AFRRIDIS STILL COGITATING.

The latest information from Tirah shows that Afridis have not yet left Bagh for their "attack" on Peshawar. They are still holding sectional jirgahs but are not united so far nor are they likely to be in the immediatee future. It is thus considered unlikely that an attack will ever be made, for apart from their old dissensions, sensible sections of the Afridis are fully aware of the folly of again launching an attack (the previous attack signally failed last month) in the presence of British troops.—A. P.

"CONDEMNED WITHOUT HEARING".

—:o:—

Australian Ex-Minister's Complaint.

LONDON, July 5.

Canberra.—It is understood that Premier Scullin will act as Treasurer in consequence of Theodore's resignation but it is not yet known who will deliver budget.

Interviewed by Reuter Mr. Theodore deignated Royal Commission's report as "most dastardly possible" and said that Commissioner had condemned him without hearing. Mr. Theodore declared that the findings of the Commission were based on flagarantly untrue and 'ex parte' statements.—Reuter.

WOMAN WINS AVIATION PRIZE.

—:o:—

Beats More Men At It.

LONDON, July 5.

King's cup has been won by Miss Brown. Miss Winfred Brown's average speed was 102.7 miles an hour. She also wins Siddeley Trophy for light aeroplanes. She flew Avro-Avion. A. S. Butler in D.H. Puss Moth was second. Waghorn in 'Blackburn Bluebird' was third.—Reuter.

PATIALA ENQUIRY.

—:o:—

Amritlal Sheths' Letter To Vicerou

BACK TO JAIL AGAIN.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth, ex-M.L.C., who was released from Sabarmati Jail in connection with the Patiala Enquiry, arrived here from Punjab and will return to Sabarmati Jail to-morrow.

1. As a member of the Patiala Enquiry Committee, and as a member of the Working Committee of the Indian States' people's Conference, in charge of Patiala affairs. I have the honour to invite Your Excellency's attention to the statement issued by me to the press in connection with the Fitzpatrick Enquiry. I am enclosing a copy of the same.

2. Your Excellency will see from my statement referred to above that we were perfectly justified in boycotting the Enquiry; And now, that we have done so. I wish to inform Your Excellency that we are in a position to-day to adduce additional documentary evidence to support the allegations that we have made in our Patiala Enquiry Report. It is not a mere figure of speech when I say that the number of documents that we now hold in our possesion runs in thousands. Your Excellency will have some idea of it when I say that these documents occupy six big trunks and their approximate weight is not less than five maunds. They contain, among others, a number of letters written by His Highness the Maharaja, the then Prime Minister Sir Daya Kishen Gaul and other Patiala officials and men."

3. Under no circumstances could we think of producing all this most important material before Mr. Fitzpatrick. But we are quite prepared to show all this in original to Your Excellency.

4. With regard to the Fitzpatrick Enquiry I wish to point out one particular incident that happened during the Patiala session of the Enquiry where I was present as a visitor. Your Excellency would be surprized to know that a compromise was arrived at between the Maharaja of Patiala and one prisoner witness Sardar Harchand Singh Jaijee, during the actual conduct of the Enquiry, all the conversation in that connectoin being conducted between the parties in presence of the Enquiry Officer, in the Enquiry room itself, and the final writing was attested by the A. G. G. himself. This with so many other things pointed out by me in my statement has led me to conclude that the whole enquiry has been more or less a family affair of Patiala.

5. One more thing about the said Enquiry. One prisoner Nank Singh was a most important witness. The Patiala State has now given out that the said prisoner has escaped from the jail.

6. While concluding I would request Your Excellency to look into this matter a little more sympathetically than done till now, and if Your Excellency deems it necessary, to call upon me to produce before you the material that is with us. I will be quite willing and prepared to do so.

His Reward For Simon Reports

—:o:—

LONDON, July 5.

The King to-day at Buckingham Palace invested Sir John Simon and others with the insignia of orders conferred on them in Birthday Honours List.—Reuter.

ENGLAND ABOLISHES SPEED LIMIT.

—:o:—

Dangerous Driving Tabooed.

LONDON, July 5.

Rugby.—The House of Commons to-day approved of Government proposal to abolish speed limit for motor cars by a two to one majority. Mr. Morrison, Transport Minister, said that the speed limit system had broken down, but that with its abolition efforts to prevent dangerous driving would have to be redoubled. Government would publish "highway code" for education not only of motorists but of pedestrians who needed it equally.—B. O. W.

"India Cannot Afford To Wait"

—:o:—

TIME FOR BASKING IN OFFICIAL SUNSHINE HAS GONE.

Indian Christians Support Congress And Condemn Repression.

WAR COUNCIL PRESIDENT'S WELCOME.

The Indian Christians of Bombay and the suburbs covering different nationalities and denominations asserted themselves by publicly throwing in their lot with the Indian National Congress and identifying themselves as Nationalist Christians.

A public meeting was called to form Nationalist Christian Party on Saturday evening at Blavatsky Lodge and passed resolutions approving of the Congress propaganda and denouncing those institutions which claimed to speak on behalf of the community. Mr T. Guido presided.

One feature of the meeting was that most of the Indian Christians, and particularly the speakers, were clad in Khaddar.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of "Bande Mataram" by Miss Khorshed and Miss Manek Minocher Homji. Mr. Joachim Alwa at the outset read messages from prominent Indian Christians including Mr. J. C. Kumarappa and, Dewan Bahadur Arogaiswami Mudaliar, ex-Minister of Madras, who had resigned on Simon Commission issue.

NO ISOLATION.

Mr. Guido in his introductory remarks said that the time for basking in the official sunshine and of going to the Round Table Conference had gone, and the Indian Christians should unhesitatingly denounce the present policy of the Government which emasculated the nation and which had brought a prosperous country to the state of extreme destitution. The Indian National Congress was the only right political force of the country and it was the only institution which represented the Indian nation as a whole. The Government had clapped Indian leaders into jail and had accumulated forces of destruction as had never accumulated before.

Indian Christians could never stand isolated and hang on to the apron-string of the Government. He called upon Miss Ida Dickinson to move the first resolution as under:—

"This Meeting of the Indian Christians of Bombay and Suburbs emphatically demands for India the right of self-determination and is of opinion that immediate grant of Self-Government alone will satisfy her political aspirations.

"It hereby declares that Indian Christians as a body should have nothing to do with the proposed Round Table Conference, unless and until Government makes it clear that it is being convened to frame a constitution for India, with "Substance of Independence.

"This Meeting views with alarm the prevailing tension in the country and condemns the panicky legislation and violent methods to crush a non-violent, National movement.

"This meeting cordially extends its sympathy to the relatives of those who have given their lives and to those who are wounded and suffered in other ways for the National struggle."

A FREE INDIA.

Miss Dickinson said when Mahatma Gandhi launched the non-co-operation movement ten years ago he said his no-co-operation with Government involved co-operation with other communities. She was glad to see different communities sinking their communal differences and uniting together as one man in their demand for self-government. The Indian Christians could not afford to stay aloof and keep out of politics. The Indian Christians had no worries of child marriage or caste distinctions and therefore their responsibility in the national struggle was great. In the interview published in the "Chronicle" Mr. Slocombe is reported to have stated that the Indian people should wait till the socialist Government put their house in order. "India could not afford to wait." She personally longed to see India free before she departed from this land.

RULED BY ORDINANCE.

Mr. J. S. S. Malelu seconded the resolution and said in the last war India gave her men and money to Briton to vindicate the rights of weak nations. India was promised self-determination for her services but when she demanded that right her sons were clapped into jails and India was governed by Ordinance. From 1925 to 1929 the Legislative Assembly demanded prohibition and now drink was administered or forced by ordinance. He urged Indian Christion to rally round the Tricolour Flag of the Indian National Congress and be loyal to Christ and to the country, as the Congress Flag was the only flag that stood for non-violence and condemned violence.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

USE SWADESHI.

The next resolution moved by Miss Tarabai Tilak, called upon Indian Christians to actively advance the cause of Swadeshi and Prohibition. Miss Tilak urged women folk to have simplicity of life and to use only Swadeshi articles.

Mrs. Fernadez an old lady from Bandra seconded the proposition and addressed in Hindustani. She said it was better to spin at home and earn one or two annas a day then to become a graduate and remain without employment.

Rev. B. Bhaskare, who was in Khaddar, said if the government forced the people to drink liquor by Ordinance, it was their duty to practise civil disobedience by taking the cup in the hand and dashing it to the ground (laughter). Speaking for himself he said he was a Liberal first, but he had joined the Congress recently.

Mr. C. Mascarhenas further in a most eloquent speech suported the motion and said every yard of British cloth not bought meant so much unemployment in England and, therefore, to hasten purna Swaraj they should boycott British cloth. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Mascaren has put in a vigorous plea for a thorough boycott and marshalled facts and figures.

SYMBOL OF SLAVERY.

Mrs. Atya Begum congratulated the Christian community for casting their lot with other communities and urged them to discard their neckties, which were a symbol of slavery.

Dozens of men instantly threw away their ties which were taken away by the Congress volunteers for Bonfire.

Mr. Joachim Alva then moved condemning the anti-national and anti-patriotic activities of certain sectional Associations of the Community and urged members of these Associations to repudiate those activities.

THE NEW MR. BAPTISTA.

Mr. Alva referred to Mr. Joseph Baptista's correspondence in the "Evening News" that day and regretted his political transformation. Mr. Alva wondered how a man who publicly declared that he had completely retired from politics for good, had now again entered politics. The clamour of the Round Table Conference must have attracted. Mr. Baptista, but he declared that if ever Indians sent their representative to the R. T. C. when their national demands were conceded, Mr. Baptista would most assuredly be not their accredited representative.

Mr. Alva strongly condemned the reactionary activities of the Mangalorean and East Indian Catholic Associations, which he said had earned for them the disapproval of other communities.

TRANSFORMED KUNBI.

Mr. Jos. Bennie seconding the resolution said at one election a few years ago Mr. Joseph Baptista described himself as a Kunbi. In the following election he passed off as a Maratha, and now he wanted to go to the Round Table

(Continued on page 6.)

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